INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVIII NO. 11— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

DON'T CREATE CLEAVAGE IN RANKS.

Mr. Nariman's Appeal To Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

DISCIPLINE AT ALL COSTS.

Need For Organising Congress Militia In Bombay.

Speaking on the "Message of the Congress" at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening, Mr. K. F. Nariman appealed to all Congressmen and particularly to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta not to cause a cleavage in the Congress ranks. The Congress mandate he said had the moral sanction of the whole nation and therefore must be obeyed more implicity than the laws of the land. He asked the youths to prove their "bona-fides" by action and observed: "If you are not prepared to act up to your declaration you are the greatest hypocrites." The proceedings of the meeting were punctuated by cries of "Long live revolution."

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

In the course of his eloquent address, Mr. Nariman declared that although his mission in going to the Punjab was primarily to attend the Congress, he had in view a more important duty—that of paying a visit to the brave comrades in the Lahore jails. (applause). An hour spent within the jail doors in the presence of comrade Bhagat Singh and his gallant colleagues, he said, had given him more inspiration than all the wonderful scenes of enthusiasm and fervour witnessed at the Lahore Congress. He saw no cause for them to despair, so long as the spirit of determination and resolution with which the Lahore comrades were guided, was alive in the country.

HOW THE MEETING CAME ABOUT.

He asked the audience to realise and appreciate the position of those young men who till a few months ago were free citizens. "To all outward appearance they seemed rotting in jails. But I may tell you that it is we who are outside the jails who rotting. Our brave comrades are as indomitable in spirit as ever. They have not budged an inch and they are unconcered about the proceedings in the court of Law" added Mr. Nariman. He described how, as he entered the Lahore Court, the accused greeted him with cries of "Long live revolution". (Cries of "Long live revolution' in the audience). The Magistrate at first did not grant him permission to see the accused, but up got one of the comrades and said "Mr. Magistrate, I want to see Mr. Nariman, he is my lawyer," and thus came about the interview.

A MESSAGE.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said that he had promised his Lahore comrades that the first thing that he would do on his return to Bombay was not only to carry the message of the Congress but the message which those brave souls had asked to him to deliver to the young men in Bombay and through them to the country. That message was "Remember that it is better to die in the struggle for freedom than to live as slaves under foreign bondage". This was the spirit of their Lahore friends. "I have given them a solemn pledge of encouragement that so far as it lies with the youth of the country that message will live in their hearts till the final day of deliverance" added the speaker.

MESSAGE OF THE CONGRESS.

Alluding to the message of the Congress Mr. Nariman said that he was grieved to find that in Bombay the local Congress leaders had not so far delivered that message. Unfortunately not only that the message had been delivered, but a few pronouncements that had been made, he regretted to state, were not faithful pronouncements giving the message of the Congress. But some leaders had gone even to the length of criticising and ridiculing the Congress resolution. (Shame). Those very leaders had often times advised the youths of the country to preserve discipline. This was the advise, the speaker would now give to every Congressman.

DISCIPLINE AT ALL COSTS.

The Congress was the greatest national organisation and Mr. Nariman observed discipline must be maintained at all costs. It was no use discussing the merits and demerits of the Congress resolutions after it was passed. Every Congressman had the right to speak and vote on the resolution of Independence and the boycott of Councils. It was a clean fight and once the fight was over it mattered not whether the resolution was passed by one vote or hundred votes, and it became the mandate of the country. The speaker added that it was the bounden duty of every Congressman to obey the national mandate implicitely and without question. "When the legislature passes a law and it is disobeyed, punishment visits the violator of that law. Is it because the Congress does not punish its violators that their mandates should be so lightly treated. I submit that the moral sanction of the nation behind the resolutions is more powerful and obligatory," he declared. "What would be the position of the only national institution in the country if every group of individuals think of their own views", he questioned.

DON'T CREATE CLEAVAGE.

"The time has come when under all circumstances the Congress must show a united front. I appeal to all Congressmen and particularly Mr. Jamnadas Mehta not to bring about a cleavage in the ranks of the Congress", proceeded the speaker. The goal of complete Independence adopted by the Congress, he said, had united the youth and their elders in the Congress. He also hoped this would lead to further unity between the sections of warring communities. He asked the Muslim leaders to make good their promises that once the Nehru Report was removed the Muslims would politically join man to man and shoulder to shoulder and stand for Independence.

THE CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

Coming to the express resolution of the Congress Mr. Nariman said

(Continued on page 8.)

LAHORE CONGRESS MESSAGE.

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting At Matunga.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in the Napoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway) to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) The subject for the meeting will be "the Message of the Lahore Congress and Our Duty" Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. A provisional Committee of the Residents of Matunga (G.I.P. Railway) will also be formed at the meeting to concert measures to form a Taluka Congress Committee.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT ECHO.

—:o:—

Gujerat College Students' Deputation.

PRINCIPAL'S "NO" TO DEMANDS.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

Mr. Rohit Mehta and several other students of the Gujerat College waited on the Principal of the College to request him to take suitable steps to protest against the action of the police in not allowing students to enter the College premises on the day of the Governor's visit to the College and in arresting some students.

ACTION CONDEMNED.

On the Principal refusing to accede to their request a meeting of the students passed resolutions condemning the action of the Principal in inviting the Governor without consulting the Students' Council and allowing the police to close the way to the hostel two hours before the arrival of the Governor.—A. P.

COMPLAINT TO POLITICAL AGENT.

—:o:—

Against Bajana Darbar.

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 11.

About fifty Sedala people have come here to complain to the Political Agent. About 20 armed policemen sent yesterday to Sedala by Darbar parading streets people terror-stricken confined in houses whole village intend leave village with families.

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE.

—:o:—

"Underlying Idea" Of Procession.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

"To preach complete independence which means the end of the British Government in India, is rank sedition. It is disaffection in the most extreme form. The underlying idea of the procession is to tell the people that the sufferings of political prisoners could be put an end to by casting off foreign yoke", said Mr. N. N. Banerjee, Public Prosecutor, in summing up arguments in the case against Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and other Congress leaders in connection with the political sufferers' day. "The procession", Mr. Banerjee continued, when such a demonstration was undertaken at a time when the political horizon was overcast, and when Subhas Chandra Bose, the leader of the demonstration, had from the rostrum of Calcutta Congress advocated complete severance, becomes a serious menace to established Government.—Free Press.

27 OBEY THE MANDATE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Two more members of the Bengal Council, viz., Messrs. Sarat Dutt and Pratul, have resigned their membership, which brings the total number of members who have resigned so far to 27.—Free Press.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED.

—:o:—

Enthusiastic Scenes.

KING'S SPEECH ON "NEW ERA"

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Cairo.—King Faud opened to-day the restored Egyptian Parliament amid enthusiastic popular scenes.

Nahas Pasha, Premier, read the speech from the Throne in which joy was expressed at the fact that the session would permit the opening of a new era of understanding and fruitful friendship between Britain and Egypt. The Government would gladly submit to the Parliament proposals presented by Britain which had been dictated in a spirit of friendship. When an agreement was reached, it would be submitted to Parliamentary ratification, after which the Government would execute it in the same sound spirit with which it had negotiated it. The Government intended to construct new aerodromes in Alexandria and Cairo. Particular care would be bestowed upon the cotton problem and the discovery of new varieties.

The Government proposed to introduce a law forbidding mixing of cotton in ports and fixing a degree of humidity.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Nahas Pasha's Announcement.

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

At the opening of the Egyptian Parliament by King Faud this morning Premier Nahas Pasha read speech from the Throne. In this it was stated that British Government's treaty proposals would be submitted to the House shortly and that further negotiations would take place the results of which would also be submitted for approval. Government were anxious that discussions should be carried out in the spirit of utmost friendliness. The announcement was greeted with applause.—B.O.W.

BUS WRECKED AT MADURA

—:o:—

Three Passengers Killed.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

News is received from Madura that a bus was wrecked by a bag of gun-powder carried in the bus getting ignited and exploding with fatal results Three passengers have been reported to have been killed while six have been injured seriously. The gun-powder was the luggage of a fireworks manufacturer who was travelling in the bus. The tragedy took place in a village 45 miles away from Madura town.—Free Press.

HIS ONE AIM AND DESIRE

—:o:—

Madras Govenor At Vellore.

VELLORE, Jan. 11.

"I have come to India with one aim and desire, namely, to promote peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Presidency and to assist you to the best of my ability", said Sir George Stanley replying to civic address presented by the Vellore Municipality to-day. His Excellency presented police medals to Mr. Cunningham, Police Commissioner, at police parade held earlier.—A P.

FIGHT FOR CHANGE IN SYSTEM OF GOVT.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Among The Peasants Again

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

At the request of the farmers of Matar and Mahmedabad talukas Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel went yesterday to Matar and Mahmedabad and addressed meetings of the farmers. He said they were suffering calamities, but they should wait till the Collector had made his final order and then they would decide what to do Meanwhile he advised them not to pay anything by way of land revenue. He observed that he was not interested in such fights for not paying land revenue for one year, but he exhorted them to fight for a change in the system of Government which he said was the cause of all their ills.—A. P.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

—:o:—

DIVINE MANDATE FOR CHURCH.

A Papal Encyclical

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Vatican City.—The sharp controversy between Vatican and Mussolini in connection with the education of children which arose in June shortly after signing of Lateran Treaty is re-echoed in Papal Encyclical which for first time in history is published in Italian instead of in Latin. It will be shortly translated into other languages. Stressing the necessity for harmonising new pedagogic theories with Christian ideals, the Pope declares that the Church has a divine mandate for the education of the youth which is the province of the Church family before that of the State. The last-named must avoid excesses where physical and military education are concerned and the temporal power must not conflict with the spiritual. The Encyclical strongly opposes "pedagogic naturalism", especially sex education and co-education. It declares that the State must avoid the "harm caused by lay or neutral schools no less than that caused by mixed schools in countries where different religions co-exist."—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST "HINDU" WEEKLY.

—:o:—

Charge Of Wounding Religious Feelings.

SURAT, Jan. 11.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, Deputy Superintendent of Police, with the previous sanction of the Government of Bombay, filed today a complaint against Mr. Revashanker Joshi, editor of the local weekly "Hindu", before Mr. Maganlal Lalaji, First Class Magistrate. The complaint was made under Section 295-A, I. P. C., for having published matter likely to wound the religious feelings of Mahomedans. The subject-matter in the complaint appeared in the issue of "Hindu" dated 8th December, 1929.—A. P.

GOVT.'S WAR ON BOOKS.

—:o:—

Summary Forfeiture.

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

The Punjab Government have forfeited (1) leaflet in English entitled "Hindustan Socialist Republican Association Manifesto" signed by Kartarsingh. President, and purporting to have been printed at Republican Press, Erehwon, India, (2) Urdu and Punjabi pamphlet entitled Tarana-I-Mazlum (son of oppressed) by master Nandal Qamar, General Secretary, Congress Committee, Jaranwala. (3) Coloured receipt for one rupee for Lahore Conspiracy Defence Fund bearing picture of Jatindas, Bhagatsingh, Dutt, and Bharatmata in chains with words "Liberty and Revolution" printed on either side and containing names of prominent revolutionaries, printed at National Art Press, Anarkali, Lahore.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

St. Quentin.—Mr. Manmohan Singh descended at St. Quentin owing to bad weather. There was an accident while he was restarting. The man swinging Mr. Manmohan Singh's propellor fractured his hand. Mr. Manmohan Singh has resumed his flight to Paris.—Reuter.

FOLLOW THE CONGRESS.

Potentiality Of 1921 Remains.

REMEMBER JANUARY 26.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar On Council Boycott.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Jan. 11.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar halted at Wardha on his way back from Lahore and addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided. Mr. Rajagopalachariar began the proceeding with an invitation for questions on what had appeared in the newspapers about the Congress at Lahore. After explaining the difference between Dominion Status and Independence to a young friend who rose to question him on the point, he said:

"Unless we follow the Congress we won't be able to achieve anything. Some of you are thinking perhaps that while in 1920 there was so much strength in the country and to-day there is so much disunion how can we talk of Independence? You must not imagine that 1920 has simply disappeared leaving nothing behind. We proved our potentiality then and that potentiality still remains. England does not wish to go to war with India now as in 1920. England has seen that though we may have no arms, and though we may not adopt the methods of physical warfare, we have discovered and forged non-violent weapons no less powerful. England wants peace and is in a mood to make terms with India inspite of our apparent disunion and weakness. That is the meaning of the offer of the British Government to India and that is the reason why the Viceroy went all the way to England before the expiry of his term and returned with a conciliatory message. He did not go to England and consult the British Government only to find out the meaning of English words which he could have done here with the aid of a dictionary. Dominion Status is offered now unequivocally. The question now is when is it to be given? Is it to be immediate or is it to be postponed? This explains what happened when Mahatmaji and others went to see the Viceroy.

WHAT MAHATMAJI ASKED.

There are some who think that Mahatmaji committed a great mistake in refusing the Round Table offer. The Congress representing the people of India does not think so. Gandhiji wanted to be assured of the basis of the talk. He did not want an assurance on behalf of Parliament. He had a right to ask for an assurance on behalf of the present Government whom the Viceroy represented. The Viceroy would not give the assurance. Was it wrong to refuse to go to the conference under these circumstances? The Congress said it was right and we cannot reopen the question.

WHY THE "TIMES OF INDIA" WAS UPSET.

"The world is progressing fast. England feels that it cannot afford to keep a nation of three hundred millions in a continuous state of discontent. That is why England is offering terms. See the "Times of India" which as you know is not a great exponent of National aspirations. That paper was thoroughly upset by a statement of the Under Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords. Earl Russel's speech was summarised in the newspapers to the effect that there was no question of Dominion Status for India for all time. The "Times of India" was upset with this statement and wrote a leading article demanding an explanation from the Under Secretary. The "Times of India" is one of the most influential papers in India. It is more or less the mouthpiece of the Anglo-Indian community which has always been opposed to the Congress. Even this paper has come to realise that the Congress is the only organisation which can speak on behalf of India. It has come to realise that the Congress is the only organisation which can speak on behalf of India. It has come to realise that the Congress is the only organisation which can speak on behalf of India. It

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SHE PLAYED AT LOVE —and then real romance came into her life!
Norma Shearer in The Actress

Don't miss our SPECIAL LOCAL TOPICAL
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OPENS POLSON MODEL DAIRY AT ANAND.

WATCH FOR 'The TYRANT' ?—?—?

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION Of the MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY Will be held in FEBRUARY 1930.
Exhibits to be sent by FEBRUARY 6th
For Prospectus Apply to:— THE MANAGER, Madras Fine Arts Society, C/o. C.L.S., Park Town, MADRAS

THE Central Bank of India Ltd.

(Established December, 1911).

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	3,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund	...	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	1,68,13,200
		4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.		
Total Assets	...	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	..	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	...	4,22,13,200

...k offers to its Depo... ...as security.

...E BOM...

CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET

—:o:—

Limited Export Enquiry.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., dated Calcutta Jan. 8th.

Heavy Goods.—Since our last report, the Christmas and New Year holidays intervened, and trade in consequence has been unsettled. On reopening, sellers have been more disposed to consider business, but owing to a limited enquiry, only a small trade transpired between mills and shippers at easing rates, while speculators have sold a fair quantity in the far forward deliveries.

For the U. K. and Continent,—D. W. Nitrates for January at Rs. 27|8|0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 34|0|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for January at Rs. 33|4|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for January|March at Rs. 33|0|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for February at Rs. 33|0|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for February|April at Rs. 33|0|0 to Rs. 31|12|0, for May at Rs. 31|8|0, for June at Rs. 31|12|0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 37|0|0 to Rs. 35|12|0, for January at Rs. 37|4|0 to Rs. 35|8|0, for January|March at Rs. 37|0|0 to Rs. 35|8|0, for February|March and April at Rs. 36|8|0 to Rs. 35|8|0; Twill Sugars (6x8) for early February at Rs. 38|0|0, for February at Rs. 38|8|0 to Rs. 38|0|0; Cuban Sugars (48"x29" hd.) for Ready at Rs. 41|8|0 to Rs. 41|0|0, Cuban Sugars (50"x30" hd.) for December at Rs. 44|0|0 to Rs. 43|8|0, Cuban Sugars for January at Rs. 41|0|0, for January|March at Rs. 43|0|0 to Rs. 41|12|0, for April|June at Rs. 42|0|0, for August|September at Rs. 43|12|0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 34|0|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for January at Rs. 33|4|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for January|March at Rs. 33|0|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for February at Rs. 33|0|0 to Rs. 31|8|0, for February|April at Rs. 33|0|0 to Rs. 31|12|0, for May at Rs. 32|8|0 to Rs. 31|12|0, for June at Rs. 31|12|0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 37|0|0 to Rs. 35|12|0, for January at Rs. 37|4|0 to Rs. 35|8|0, for January|March at Rs. 37|0|0 to Rs. 35|8|0, for February|March and April at Rs. 36|8|0 to Rs. 35|8|0.

Hessians.—Prior to the holidays, mills sold a line of 9's and 11's for January|March, and on resumption of work a good demand has been met freely for near deliveries at declining prices. We close quiet, with holders pressing sales.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready and December at Rs. 11|15|0 to Rs. 11|9|0 to Rs. 11|14|0 to Rs. 10|15|0 to Rs. 11|2|0.

40"—7-1|2 ozs. for Ready and December at Rs. 11|13|0 to Rs. 11|8|0 to Rs. 11|13|0 to Rs. 11|0|0.

9 Porters for January at Rs. 11|10|0 to Rs. 11|4|0, for January|March at Rs. 12|0|0 to Rs. 11|0|0, for April|June at Rs. 12|2|0 to Rs. 11|0|0.

Hessian Bags 54"x27" hd. ex 8 oz.|40" for January at Rs. 26|0|0 to Rs. 25|12|0.

Onion Pockets for early January at Rs. 18|0|0 to Rs. 17|12|0.

Cotton Packs for May|June at Rs. 73|8|0 to Rs. 72|9|0.

40"—10-1|2 ozs. for Ready and December at Rs. 15|9|0 to Rs. 14|15|0 to Rs. 15|2|0 to Rs. 13|15|0.

40"—10 ozs. for Ready and December at Rs. 15|8|0 to Rs. 14|13|0 to Rs. 15|1|0 to Rs. 13|15|0.

11 Porters for January at Rs. 15|0|0 to Rs. 14|0|0, for January|March at Rs. 15|9|0 to Rs. 14|14|0 to Rs. 15|1|0 to Rs. 14|0|0, for February at Rs. 14|0|0, for April|June at Rs. 15|10|0 to Rs. 15|0|0 to Rs. 15|2|0 to Rs. 14|2|0.

37"—10 oz.|40" for February|March at Rs. 15|2|0 to Rs. 14|8|0.

Wheat Bags for early February|March and March at Rs. 18|4|0 to Rs. 17|0|0.

Manilla Wheat Bags for December at Rs. 19|0|0.

20 oz. Australian Brambags for October|December at Rs. 30|8|0.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 10.

During the week under report, s.s. Kildale, with Natal Coal arrived in harbour, and is now discharging the Coal in the stream. There is no business of importance reported except some quantity from the above steamer.

The market is quiet and dull without any inquiry.

...Steamers expected to arrive with ...l cargoes:—

...30 s.s. Linaria, Noondodih & ... Coal.

... s.s. Inverbank, Durban ... Coal.

...s. Thistletore, McNeil's ...gal Coal.

...iyadono Maru, Lod-

...tletore, Mc Neil's ...n and Samla

...orthern and

C.I.F. 24|0 23|6 ...3

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 11.

March	17.49
May	17.73
July	17.89
October	17.88
December	17.98
Middling Spot	17.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 11.

January	17.13
December	17.36
Middling Spot	17.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 12,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 20,000 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 11.

Demand Bills 486.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

	Opening.	Closing.
January	9.16	9.14
February		9.14
March	9.22	9.20
April		9.22
May	9.31	9.29
June		9.30
July	9.36	9.34
August		9.33
September		9.33
October	9.35	9.33
November		9.33
December		9.36
January		9.35
Middling Spot		9.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Scinde Fully Good	5.30
Scinde Fine	5.55
Scinde Superfine	5.80
Bengal Good	5.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.30
Bengal Fine	5.55
Oomra Good	6.30
Oomra, Fully Good	$.60
Oomra Fully Good	6.60
Oomra Fine	6.90
Broach Fully Good	7.05
Broach Fine	7.30
Broach Superfine	7.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

January	13.80
March	13.93
May	14.13
July	14.32
November	14.45
January	14.60
Sakells. F.G.F. Spot	14.55

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb. Cargoes 44/3 January s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 45 January s'ment. Seller.

Wheat South, Australian Parcels 48, January S'ment. Seller.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25;

C & F Calcutta Jan/March 11 per cwt.

C & F Bombay Jan5March 11/1 1/4 per cwt.

C & F Karachi— Jan/Mar. 11/1 3/4 per cwt.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Lb. Spot 7-1/16d.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £22-10-0 January s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton £20-10-0 Apl/May s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. £18-12-6 Jan/Feb, s'ment, Hull, Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £22/5/0 January s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London lb. Spot cwt. 39/9 Feb/April delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked, London lb. Spot cwt. 38/6 May/Aug delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio. (Qualit yNo. 7.) Spot 10-7/16.

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 11.

—Market closed quiet and

21-1/8
20 3/4

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 3rd January, 1930:

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	7,83,29,000
Other Deposits	71,53,76,000
Sundries	1,65,73,000
Rupees	91,92,78,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	30,18,79,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,84,99,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,00,00,000
Loans	6,92,45,000
Cash Credits	25,93,76,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,89,95,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	27,58,000
Dead Stock	2,72,83,000
Sundries	87,49,000
Balance with other Banks	17,28,000
Cash	12,98,56,000
Rupees	91,92,78,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£819,700
Advances and Investments in London	£722,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£120,500

Pecentage 16.02.
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 77,75,000 Increase.

Other Deposits Rs. 84,29,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 15,89,000 Decrease.

Loans Rs. 17,08,000 Decrease.

Cash Credits 64,58,000 Increase.

Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 2,23,65,000 Increase.

Casn Rs. 2,30,62,000 Decrease.

Percentage 16.02.

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11½

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 11.

T.T. London on Berlin 20.39-3/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.09-1/2.
T.T. London on Brussels 34.94
T.T. London on Madrid 37.40
T.T. London on Milan 93.03
T.T. London on Berne 25.14
T.T. London on Paris 123.90
T.T. London on Prague 164.56

KEROSENE RATES.

—:o:—

(Burmah-Shell).

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market for the undermentioned brands of kerosene:—

	per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell cases	8 15 6
Waterlily cases	8 11 6
Firefly cases	8 7 6
	per pair.
Anchor brand tins	6 11 6
Swastika brand tins	6 11 6
Rising Sun brand tins	6 9 6
Chukker brand tins	6 9 6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 5 6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp-Gallons	5 5 6
	per pair.
Swan brand tins	6 1 6
Victoria brand tins	6 1 6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4 13 6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4 13 6

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Messrs Forbes and Lund have received the foLowing quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2 8 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45)	90 15 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 14 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	0 14 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 9 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	21 12 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	115 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 0 6
India 3-1|12 p.c. Sterling Stock	61 10 0
India 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950|55)	80 15 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	52 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 0
London & Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 6
Mexician Eagle Oil Co.	0 14 9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd	0 1 9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4 12 6
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 17 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c Deb.	64 0 0
Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48	99 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	95 5 0
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47)	100 10 0

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

A Novel Talkie At Excelsior.

Waring's Pennsylvanians, who supply so large at portion of the entertainment in "Syncopation," the musical comedy film extravaganza which will be shown dialogued and sung from the screen of the Excelsior Theatre during this week, is an all-college-boy band organised at Penn State College some seven years ago They have gained international fame through their talking machine records, and in "Syncopation" they have nine rousing jazz members. In addition to the Pennsylvanians, however, the film contains an excellent story of a pair of Broadway dancers, married, and separated by ambition until both are reawakened in their love for one another by the resolving cirlumstances of the plot. Besides the jazz numbers provided by the orchestra, there are two songs by the Melody Boys, three haunting tunes sung by Morton Downey, one by Dorothy Lee and a soprano solo by Gania Zielenska, a noted radio artiste. The result is a musical revue of exceptional merit. A new issue of the Fox Movietone News and the latest Pathe Gazette complete the programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

There will be a varied programme at the Royal Opera House during the coming week, where the pantomime "Alladdin" will be the principal attraction until Tuesday night, when the final performance will be given. Wednesday will witness the first of a series of pianoforte recitals by Alfred Mirovitch, whose magic touch has made his name famous throughout the world, and on the following Saturday Banvard's Musical Comedy Company will open a welcome return visit with a "first performance in Bombay" of "Sally," which was a great success at the Winter Gardens Theatre in London. When the Opera House is not otherwise occupied during the week, there will be a strong cinema programme in which the principal film, titled "Underground," has its story based upon the tube railways of London.

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

Scintilating with action and brimming with romance, "Stand and Deliver," Rod La Rocque's latest Pathe-DeMille star picture which will be shown during this current week at The Globe Cinema Sandhurst Road. A dashing colourful screen story of modern Greece, it reveals in fascinating style the experiences of an adventuresome young Englishman, who after the war, missing the excitement of the battlefront, enlists in the Greek cavalry inquest of the thrills attendant to the stamping out of banditry in that country. La Rocque, as Roger Norman, has brought to the screen another delightful swashbuckling hero. The gist of the story is this; Roger Norman, a Greek cavalry officer, in an attempt to save a Greek peasant girl from the evil advances of his commanding officer, mains his superior. He becomes a fugitive and escapes with the girl, the latter admirably portrayed by Lupe Velez. The two are captured by outlaws, and the former is given his choice of death or of becoming a bandit. He accepts the latter alternative. Then the excitement starts and Norman experiences thrills a-plenty. Lupe Velez, who will be remembered as Douglas Fairbank's leading lady in "The Gaucho," gives a splendid performance in support of La Rocque. It is Donald Crisp production. Also showing two reels roaring comedy.

THE RIALTO.

—:o:—

This week there will be a daily change of screen master-pieces at the Rialto Cinema, Lamington Road. They are opening on Saturday with the great film "The Rat" featuring the English "Valentino" Ivor Novello. Sunday's programme will be its sequal "The Triumph of the Rat". This will be followed on Monday with "Wife of the Centaur" starring the famous M-G-M stars John Gilbert and Eleanor Boardman. These will be followed on successive days by "Second to None", "What For?" featuring the world-famous clown 'Grock', "That Devil Quemado" ending up with "Loves of Mary, Queen of Scots" who has been intriguing the imagination of generations.

"DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON."

A SCREEN ATTRACTION AT NEVELTY CINEMA.

—:o:—

The great interest and anxiety that have been aroused about the fate of General Malet will be solved to-night and this week, when you see the "Daughter of Napoleon" at the Novelty Cinema, Grant Road Tram Terminus. Now various conspiracies are hatched to murder the Emperor Napoleon, and Jacques Ferrand, a noted assassin, is about to stab Bounaparte; when only one glance at his eyes—and the hands of the murderer are palsied and paralysed. A daring raid on the Philadelphian Club is produced on a mighty scale.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

Winter sports in the Swiss Alps, including a sensational ride down the fastest tobaggan slide in the world and a spectacular ice carnival, are some of the features of Adolphe Menjou's latest Paramount picture, "Service for Ladies," which will be screened at the Empire Theatre throughout the coming week. Snow scenes of exceptional beauty characterize this phase of what Menjou declares to be the best picture he has ever made. The plot of the film is a riotously funny comedy in which are portrayed the adventures of a head waiter in a fashionable Parisian hotel who is sufficiently original to fall in love with a beautiful lady diner and follows her by train to Switzerland, where the main scenes are laid. Two shorter films and the latest issue of the Gaumont Graphic are included in the programme, and the variety dancers Romina and Dandolo, will remain at the Empire until next Wednesday, when they will definitely bid farewell to Bombay.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The silent version of "Show Boat" will be shown to-day and throughout the week at the Empress Cinema, and there will be many who will wish to compare it with the talkie which was shown a few weeks ago at the Excelsior Theatre. The Edward Cinema will screen the concluding episodes of "The Chinatown Mystery," a thrilling serial which has been well received during the past week. A two-reeler titled "Sunlight Soap" will complete the programme at the Edward, and at that house, as well as at the Empress, there will be special shows on Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

Perhaps the most true to life story that can be told on screen is the story of the woman who tries to change her station in life, only to fing that she can be happy only in her own sphere. That is the story of "The Actress" Norma Shearer's production for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, in which the star plays the part of Rose Trelawney, an actress of the Wells Theatre, London. The picture is now playing at the Capitol Theatre. Through the breakdown of a carriage in which the company are going on a picnic, Rose meets Arthur Gower, an English aristocrat, falls in love with him and eventually goes to live at his home. But here is the point which distinguishes drama from the familiar and sentimental love story of Cinderella. The little actress finds that the home of the aristocrat is too cold and gloomy to bring her happiness and that she can only be happy in the realm of the stage. The problem resulting is solved by Norma Shearer in a manner which, while proving satisfactory to all, is, at the same time, different from the conventional ending and makes one of the most entertaining photoplays of the year. Ralph Forbes plays the leading male role.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th instant is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	179,52,17
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	103,88,57
Gold bullion	32,22,35
Silver bullion	4,00,90
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	37,39,95
In England	2,00,40

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day Market Loans 4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 monhs 4-3/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton. £7-15-0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay ton £15-10 Jan/Feb s'ment, Hull. Seller.

Rapeseed Toria ton £17-0-0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Sellers.

The Secretary Aryakumar Sammelan, Agra City, wires:—The Arya Kumar Sammelan, Nagarkhirtan was celebrated successfully on the 10th inst. it started from the Samaj mandir, passed through the main streets of the City. Appeal was made to all to sink their differences and unite in the cause of the uplift of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P & O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
		ALL	
18 Jan.	Rajputana*.	VESSELS	16,568
25 „	Ranchi „		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Mores ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW MAIL	11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..		10,502
22 „	Kanpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Mores (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..	FROM	16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Kanpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	FRAN-	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..	SHIPMENT	16,088
2 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9 „	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16 „	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23 „	Razmak ..		10,852
30 „	Rajputana ..		16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..	ADEN	16,601
13 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 „	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction .	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£113
B	£64	£108
C	£59	£94

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
17th Jan.	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan.
22nd Jan	Alipore* ..	Straits	China & Japan
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi .	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia
28th Mar.	Mooltan .	Colombo and	Australia
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia,
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits,	China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits	China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and	Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits	China & Japan
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and	Australia
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits	China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia,
26th „	Morea ..	Colombo Straits	China & Japan.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
13th Jan	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder P' Okh & O'Mandvi	
15th Jan.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
15th Jan.	Khandalla	East & South Africa.	
17th Jan.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi	
17th Jan	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.	
18th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi	

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Sado Maru	5898	28 Dec	12 Jan.
Tasmania Maru	6105	2 Jan.	15 „
Kamo Maru	5000	— —	2, 22 „
Tottori Maru	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5276	19 Jan.	31 „
Nagano Maru	3824	25 „	6 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	— —	3 „
Awa Maru	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru	10509	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Mai 28	L
Korea Maru	20999	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru	22909	20 Feb.	26 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 22738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL KANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

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(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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Telegram address:— "COMEALONG".
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ULCERINE (Regd.)

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Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kanchrapara.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.-

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio-Dairen)	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasski	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less then Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS. opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers eyerything best in Life Insurance

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Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the —
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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age o 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926

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Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
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(1) Re Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—1927
Rs 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE
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LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 Aa. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

First-Rate Articles, a wonderful wealth of pictures and excellent printing have made this year's

HINDU ANNUAL

better than ever before. Important contributions from Lord Olivier, Mr. Fenner Brockway Mr. H. J. Brailsford, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Mr. E. B. Havell, Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. J. C. Molony, Mr. Patrick Villiers-Stuart and others. Light articles by popular writers, numerous colour and monochrome plates.

No increase has, however, been made in the price. Consequently an unprecedented demand is forthcoming and readers are requested to register their copies in advance

Price Rs. 1-8-0 Post Free.

The Manager, HINDU OFFICE,
Mount Road, MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Job Printing Press at Kalkadevi, expert in making quotations and estimates. Salary between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 2439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2124

WANTED—An experienced VETERINARY SURGEON as STABLE SUPERINTENDENT in a State in Kathiawar. Gujarati knowing to be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 57

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Cotton Mill, having about 1,000 looms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33355

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.
A R2078

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. o secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Four female COMPOUNDERS for four of the district hospitals of Patiala State on a salary of Rs. 35/ p.m. Application with testimonials should reach the undersigned within a month of the publication of this notice. Director Medical Services, His Highness Government, Patiala.
A 46

WANTED.—Influential District ORGANISERS and AGENCY SUPERINTENDENTS for a well-established life insurance company. Liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, business guaranteed with references and terms expected. Good prospects for deserving persons, to box No. 2435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 35

WANTED.—Influential YOUNG-MEN, throughout the Bombay Presidency to work as District Superintendents for an established Insurance Company, pay Rs. 50 per mensem, besides liberal commission, bonus and free Insurance. Apply Box No. 2433, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2111

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BYCULLA, Victoria Road Ground-floor Block in bunglow to let; near station and tram. Apply DOONGURSEE SONS, David Sassoon Office, Forbes Street
C 2116

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased inoffussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT. Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1930, the 6-5 a.m. Up Virar Local will be timed to leave Virar about 20 minutes late.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 7th January, 1930.
28

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of a PRINCIPAL and two fully qualified TEACHERS for the Durban Madressa Anjuman Islam, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Applicants who must be proficient in the teaching of kora-neshareef, Urdu, Persian, English and Gujarati, must communicate with the undersigned fully detailing.

(a) Their qualifications, (b) previous experiences, (c) age, (d) salary required, (e) whether married or single, (f) if married, whether wife to accompany and if she is able and prepared to undertake teaching of Girl's classes.

THE SECRETARY,
Madressa Anjuman Islam,
137, Grey Street, Durban.
Natal, South Africa.
W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CANCELLATION OF SUBURBAN MAIN LINE TRAINS.

The following SUBURBAN MAIN LINE TRAINS will be cancelled on the 14th January, 1930.

ON 14TH JANUARY, 1930.
E 327 Dn. leaving V. Terminus at 7|12 hours.
E 329 Dn. leaving V. Terminus at 7|20 hours.
E 320 Up arriving V. Terminus at 7|52 hours.
E 324 Up arriving V. Terminus at 8|5 hours.

E 312 Up leaving Thana at 6|45 and E 304 Up leaving Kalyan at 6|30 will be cancelled between Kurla and Victoria Terminus.

E 325 Dn and E 331 Dn Kalyan Passenger trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 7|0 and 7|25 respectively will be cancelled between Victoria Terminus and Kurla.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 10th January, 1930.
55

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from 14th to 19th January, 1930, (both days inclusive).

By Order,
F. H. TAYLOR, F.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager, Land and Bunders.
37

LAWN TENNIS

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LTD., 12th February to 26th February, 1930 (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles
Ladies' Singles
Ladies' Doubles
and
Ladies & Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entries close on FRIDAY, 7th February, 1930.
Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from

EDWARD ROSE,
Hon. Secretary for Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana.
41

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON MILL.

The Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, now under Voluntary Liquidation will be sold by Public Auction by the Liquidators, commencing from 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1930, at the premises of the Mill near Kistna Canal Railway Station, (3 miles south of Bezwada).

The property to be sold by auction includes, the Free-hold site of a 10-83 cents, with the Mill buildings, outhouses, etc. and the machinery consisting of about 450 I. H. P. Compound Condensing Steam Engine, and Lancashire Boiler (30 x 7'-6" x 160lbs) and 100 looms and preparatory machinery and also the then available stock of cloth and stores.

The Liquidators reserve the right of accepting or rejecting the highest bid.

Intending bidders will have to deposit Rs. 1,000 one thousand only, before bidding, and the amount will be returned to them, if their bids are not accepted.

One-fourth (¼) of the purchase money is payable immediately after the bid is accepted, and the balance is payable within a month afterwards.

All costs of conveyance are to be borne by the purchasers and possession of the purchased property will be delivered after the price is paid in full.

For further particulars please wrtie to:—

GUDUR LAKSHMANA RAO B.A.,
Liquidator,
The Bezwada Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., Bezwada.
31

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of a Requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a Government Notification, regarding the proposed amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules thereunder to enhance charges and fees in respect of licenses and registration, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 20th January, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 10th January, 1930.
53

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1930-31 are discussed.—

1. By Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—For increasing the Budget Estimate of Expenditure for Telephone Connections pertaining to the Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment from Rs. 287 to Rs. 357 to meet the provision of a common table telephone in the room where the Municipal Secretary's staff works.

2. By Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For making a provision of Rs. 5,000 in the Revised Loan Works Budget for 1929-30 and of Rs. 20,000 in the Loan Works Budget for 1930-31 to meet half the cost of the detailed survey of the Vaiterna Scheme for increasing the water supply of the City.

3. By Dr. Mangaldas v. Mehta—For fixing the salary of the Medical Officer in charge of the Khetwadi Maternity Home at Rs. 200-10-250 and for reducing the Estimate of Expenditure on Maternity Homes accordingly.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 10th January, 1930.
51

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 1,200 WEIGHTS TO THE TRANSPORTATION WORKSHOP, BYCULLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of 1,200 weights to the Transportation Workshop, Byculla." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1930.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2nd January 1930.
9

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) 3500 brass of coarse sand required for road repair works, (2) 2500 brass of rubble stones required for Crushers at Sewri, commencing from 1st March, 1930, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One only per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th January, 1930.
54

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

The Public are hereby informed that the partnership firm of D. SHANTILAL KANTILAL & CO., doing business at Juma Musjid, Shaik Memon Street in groceries, etc., has been DISSOLVED from 14th December, 1929. The partners Mr. Dwarkadas Bhanji, Chhaganlal Shamji and Vanmali Narandas have all separated. Nobody should now deal with any or the said partners in the name of the firm of D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co. and if anybody does so, he would do so at his own risk and Mr. Dwarkadas Bhanji would not in any way be responsible for it.

(Sd.) BHOGILAL B. KAMPANI,
Advocate for
Dwarkadas Bhanji.
(Sd.) DWARKADAS BHANJI.
Bombay, dated 10-1-1930.
50

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES COTTANA CAPSULES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co. on behalf of Messrs. Hansing and Co. of Hamburg and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

S.M.—3525-42628|29—2 cases each containing 14400 pieces Cottana Capsules, assorted.

M. P. & Co.—42249 and 42251—2 cases each containing 14,400 pieces plain Cottana Capsules, assorted.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Matinees at 3-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Friday.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
FACING DEATH!
Yet this brave man felt no fear—come and see this Dramatic picture.
ROD LA ROCQUE
IN
"STAND & DELIVER"
"STAND & DELIVER"
with
LUPE VELEZ and WARNER OLAND.
A DONALD CRISP production Galore—suspense—intrigue—exquisite comedy—all are crowded in this picture!
also
A Colouring Dance and 2 reels Comedy.

HARD COURT TENNIS
Amateur Open Championship
OF
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Under the auspices of
THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Competitors are informed that DUNLOP TENNIS BALLS, instead of Ayer's Tennis Balls, will be used for the above Tournament. Entries close on Thursday, the 16th instant. Rates of tickets are:—

Gentlemen's Season	Rs. 4|0
Ladies' Season	Rs. 2|0
Gentlemen's Daily	Rs. 0|8
Ladies' Daily	Rs. 0|4

Further details can be had from Mr. R. D. JAVERI, HON. TENNIS SECRETARY, P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay No. 2.

WATCH
FOR
'The TYRANT'
?—?—?

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR WEEK
GIFT OF Rs. 250.
now on view in the window of
Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Road
and will be presented at
THE WHITE CITY
ON MONDAY NIGHT, THE 13th JANUARY 1930.
NEW ATTRACTIONS! NEW SIDE SHOWS.
See the White City ZOO with Chimpanzee Orchestra.
FREE! FREE!!
THE WINNER OF THE SPECIAL NEW YEAR WEEK
Gift Opened Last Monday Night Was:—
Mr. KAZI HABIBUDDIN,
77, New Kazi Street, Null Bazar, BOMBAY 9.
VISIT THE WHITE CITY
TO-NIGHT
SPECIAL SENSATION FOR NEXT WEEK
DAILY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
The most sensational amusing and thrilling Entertainment ever offered to the Cine-Loving public of Bombay.
DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON
8000 FEET TO-NIGHT — AND THIS WEEK
The world's greatest story of the world's greatest warrior produced on the most lavish scale ever attempted. Napoleon's private and social life in screen version.
Daily Four Shows:
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA—Grant Road.

Under the NEW MANAGEMENT!
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.
Matinees at 3-30 P.M.
On Sat., Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
A Serial in 10 Episodes
FIRST INSTALMENT!
11 Stupendous Reels!
Audiences Amazed!
Thousands again Turned away
"VULTURES OF THE SEA"
Frenzy of enthusiasm sweeps the City!
Starring
SHIRLEY MASON
and
JOHNNIE WALKER

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY CHANGE OF BIG PICTURES!
MONDAY, 13th JAN
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WIFE OF CENTAUR
Featuring
JOHN GILBERT & ELEANOR BOARDMAN.
TUESDAY, 14th JAN.
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
SECOND TO NONE
The British Navy at work and at play; in war and in peace.
WEDNESDAY, 15th JAN.
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
WHAT FOR?
Featuring the World-famed clown "GROCK" The Dance of "The Idol of Bronze."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
R. K. O.'s 100 per cent Screen Extravaganza
'SYNCOPATION'
With
Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians and BARBARA BENNETT.
Entrancing Story of The Cabarets.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10-15 p.m.
THE SILENT VERSION OF UNIVERSAL'S WONDER PICTURE
SHOW BOAT
SHOW BOAT
SHOW BOAT
featuring an all Star Cast including
LAURA LA PLANTE
The Grandest Show ever put on
Free List Suspended

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROWINA and DANDOLO
The Marvellous Dancers
Together with
'SERVICE FOR LADIES"
featuring ADOLPHE MENJOU.
A MERRY MOVIE MENU.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting on Message of Lahore Congress and Our duty—Napoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway)—8-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside

Domestic Occurrence.

—:o:—

DEATH.

LAZARUS.—Mrs. Nirabai Lazarus. Widow of the late Dr. Lazarus of Thana. Died on Sunday afternoon. Funeral to-day (Monday) at 10-30 a.m. at Cheral, Thana.

ONE LINE RESTORED.

Telegraph communication on one Madras-Colombo wire is now restored.

THE YOUG TWASTA UNION.—The President and Members of the Managing Committee of the above Union will take the opportunity of congratulating Miss Sulochana Shantaram Shete for her having passed the B. A. examination and being the first lady Graduate in the T. K. Community and Mr. S. R. Godambe for his having rendered valuable services to the Hindu Team in the last Quadrangular Tournament to-day at 6-30 p. m. in the Robert Money School.

MR. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, on Wednesday (the 15th instant) at 6-15 p. m. when Sjt. B. F. Bharucha will speak on: "Is the Offer of Round Table Conference Serious and Sincere? A reply to Liberals—A word to Congress men". Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

An emergent General meeting of the Taxi-drivers of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 1 p.m. (S. T.) in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. W. H. Scott V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of Music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.).

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The Secretary of the Prarthana Samaj School of Music writes:—

A new school of music has been organised under the auspices of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. The classes will be opened from the 16th inst. in the premises of the Prarthana Samaj. Mr. P. D. Soman, and his son will be in charge of the school. In addition to instructions in vocal music, the school will undertake to teach harmonium, sitar, dilruba, tabla, fiddle etc. The classes will meet at 5 p.m. for women and 6 p.m. for men. Special tuition will also be given to those who desire it. Fees for three hours' instruction per week will be Rs. 3 for vocal or instrumental music. For further particulars please apply to the Secretaries, School of Music, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

MADRESSAH OOSMANIA AND ORPHANAGE, YEOLA.—The fifth annual social meeting of the above institution will take place on Sunday (the 26th instant), at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Aboobakar Mahommed Abba Juma Musavvar of Bombay. There will also be a "mushaira" under the presidentship of Haji Moulana Mahmood Hasan Saheb Mahmood Israeli.

WANTED INDIAN INSURANCE BRANCHES IN COCHIN.

A Cochin correspondent writes: At a public meeting held in Cochin, it is resolved that the "Oriental" and other leading Indian Insurance Companies be requested to open branches with Malayalee officers in Cochin, which is rapidly growing in importance as a result of the development of the harbour."

CENTRAL COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the above institution writes:—

It has been decided to celebrate the Central College Day this year on Saturday, the 8th February under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.

Members of the Central College Old Boys' Association are requested to remit their subscriptions and donations to the Hon. Treasurer, L. Rama Rao, Esqr., M.A., Central College, Bangalore.

Old Boys of the Central College who are not already members of Central College Old Boys' Association are requested to enrol themselves as members and send in their subscriptions as also their donations for the 'Day'.

CURE ALL

Eye defect including Cataract by using genuine Lotus Honey own remedy Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision Price Rs. 2/- per dram. S. L. Seal, 15/3 Akshoi Dutta Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Prof. Fielding Clarke's Address.

"My impressions of India" was the theme of Rev. O. Fielding Clarke, M.A. (Oxford) delivered before the Muslim Students' Union on Saturday evening. Rev. Clarke said he came to India only two years ago but travelled practically over the whole country and settled down as Government Chaplain of the Malabar Hill Church and European General Hospital. Although he came to India two years ago, he came across Indians ten years ago in England during new days Non-co-operation movement and learnt about India a great deal while in England from his Indian colleagues of Oxford University. In 1927 he landed in Ceylon and after staying there for some time went to Travancore, Poona, Calcutta, Barisal, Delhi, Agra and Baroda. He joined the Seva Sangh of Poona where European and Indian live under a common roof and eat Indian food and whose ideal is to serve humanity. At Barisal he was amazed with the hospitality of Muslim students while at Calcutta the college students reminded him of his college life at Oxford. He was struck with the Taj Mahal and other ancient structures at Delhi and Agra which amazed him of Indian culture and civilization in years past and said it was not possible to see such beautiful edifices anywhere in the world. Four things struck him most in India, viz: (1) that it was a vast country. It was possible to cover two or three continents in Europe in twenty four hours but in India twenty four hours would not take one even to half the area of the country. (2) that India had big towns at long distances. In England at every twenty or thirty miles one would come across a big and enormous town, like Lancashire and Yorkshire, etc. (3) Appalling poverty of India. He had occasions to work in the worst slums in England. He had stayed among the poorest people of England but he never came across such an appalling poverty as it prevailed in India. (4) Amazing and extraordinary hospitality of Indians.

TRAVEL IN THIRD CLASS.

Indians seemed to his proverbially hospitable and wherever he went he found them hospitable. He gave an interesting incident of his travel in a third class compartment while coming from Poona to Bombay last year when some students were in the same compartment with him with black flags and musical instruments. They were returning from Poona to Bombay after parading in Poona with their slogans of "Simon go back". Although he was the only European in the compartment, they came to him and talked with him very coureteously and gave hearty send off at Dadar by playing special pieces of music in his honour. Referring to the connections of India with England he said if there was any problem in the world which required cool and clear head, it was the present Indian situation.

A SUGGESTION.

He admitted that certain blunders in the past of Britishers created the present situation but he did not agree with the fulminations of the "Morning Post" as well as with the extremism of Lahore. He hoped the Labour Government would handle the situation wisely and discreetly and sincerely sympathise with the Indian aspirations and thus avert crisis.

DEATH OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILD.

—:o:—

Coroner's Court's Strictures Against Land Lord.

"We hold that the landlord, Narsoo Nursayya Kamathi, in spite of the repeated warnings of his tenants, failed to replace the bars missing from the railings of the building and the fatality was due to his gross negligence."

This was the verdict, which the jury at the Corner's Court returned on Saturday, when an inquest was held on Lilabai Ramchandra, the three-year-old daughter of a Hindu teacher, residing at Kamathi Building, Lady Jamshetji Road, Bombay Lilabai was playing with her elder sister on Friday evening, in the verandah of her house. One of the rails was missing, and as the girl was leaning against the rails near the missing one, she fell through. Death was almost instantaneous.

Evidence recorded showed that the landlord had been repeatedly warned about the missing bars and of the danger of children falling through. He did nothing towards repairing the railings.

The jury returned the above verdict.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

Under auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar M.A.,Ph.D., Lecturer in Sociology, University of Wisconsin, U. S. A. will speak on the "Co-operative Movement in America" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute's Office, (Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort.) Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary to Government, General Department, will preside.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONGRESS POLITICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 11.

Important developments are taking place from day to day in the Congress politics of Maharashtra. momentous meetings are being held to-morrow, one private and the other public; that is to say, the meeting of the general body of the Provincial Congress Committee. Everything is clouded to-day. Among the Nationalists who to-day control the Congress in Maharashtra there is difference of opinion as to the attitude to be adopted towards the Lahore Congress resolutions. Some think that the executive offices in the Congress must be resigned if the Congress programme is to be honestly carried out. Others hold that, the offices should not be surrendered unless any disciplinary action is taken by the superior authorities, as long as the electors have confidence in them. If, therefore, tomorrow it is decided to resign the offices, the present office-bearers will tender resignations and if any one is coming forth to take charge of the Congress Committee, from among the No-changers, the office will be made over to them. If, however, none is coming forth, the President of the Congress will be informed accordingly. In case, it is resolved to retain the offices in the hands of those who at present are the incumbents, a vote of confidence will probably be passed by the M. P. C. C. and nothing else will happen—no new party and nothing of the kind.

A DEFALCATION CASE.

The case against Mr. Murray, the G. I. P. Railway, P. W. Inspector for alleged defalcation of about Rs. 800 is going on in the Sessions Court. On Monday last, the Deputy Police Superintendent and some Wadari labourers were examined as witnesses.

The hearing of a defamation suit against an Anglo-Indian lady by another Anglo-Indian lady was completed by the Cantonment Magistrate. The judgment is reserved till the 23rd instant.

The suit filed by Mr. Manilal Hakimchand against the Kirkee Cantonment Board for stopping the Demolition of his house, was dismissed with costs by the Second Class Sub-Judge of Poona.

A Maratha widow was let off on a personal security of hundred rupees by the City Magistrate, for throwing into the gutter her newborn child. The child is said to be safe in the Sassoon Hospital.

On the 7th, a Sergeant driving his motor-cycle to catch hold of a motor-car running at extra-speed, dashed against a tree on the Bund Garden Road. But he was throw noff and was saved, though the car was damaged.

It is said that a new hall for dancing and other purposes is proposed to be added to the Government House, Poona, at a cost of about forty thousand rupees.

On Thursday last a meeting of the Deccan Sabha was held in its hall. A resolution recording the Sabha's sense of grief at the death of Prof. Bhanu was passed.

SMALL-POX IN POONA.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 11.

From the official report it appears that there were 16 attacks and 13 deaths of small-pox on Thursday. General mortality was 34 deaths and 23 births.

The city Municipal authorities have organised a very good propaganda of vaccination. Early in the morning the Municipal vaccinators go to the police chowkies situated in the town here and there and start their work. The Municipality sends its men in the Peths to call and inform the people to take their children to the police chowkies to be vaccinated. In the opinion of the public it would be better if the Municipal authorities inform the people one day in advance before they send their vaccinators to certain places. Some people are not ready when men of the Municipality come and inform the people suddenly to go to the place for vaccination. Poona is a big city and the uneducated masses are still unaware of the small-pox epidemic. Therefore it would be very good to announce the arrangements about vaccination by beat of drum, and the Municipal authorities should keep the city lanes and dust-bins clear and clean!

CITY VOTERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the representative residents of Shukrawar Peth was held on Wednesday in Pantsachine's Wada to form an assiciation of the voters. Rao Bahadur Panse, Rao Sahib Pataskar (subjudge) Rao Sahib Kelkar, and Rao Sahib Gokhale, etc., gentlemen took leading part in the proceeding of the meeting. Rao Bahadur Panse was in the chair. It was unanimously resolved that there was a great need of an voters' association for this Peth and it was formed. The object of this body is to protect and safeguard the civic interest of the residents in the Peth. Rao Sahib Panse has been appointed as President and Mr. Barve as Secretary. Rao Sahibs Kelkar and Gokhale etc. were selected for the managing body.

In the city nearly all Peths have their similar associations to deal with the local Municipal affairs. But in the Cantonment there is no such activity.

THE PARVATI CAMPAIGN.

As usual the untouchables go to the Parvati Temple and sit near the stone bull from noon till afternoon late in a peaceful mood. The doors of the temple are closed but it is understood that Sardar Muzumdar, the head of the Trustees of the temple inclines to open the doors of the temple to enable the touchable Hindus to worship. Correspondence between the temple authorities and the Police as well as the District Magistrate is going on but it appears nothing has been decided and settled as yet. The Collector of Poona is on a tour and as soon as he returns to Poona, the temple custodians will ask for help from the authorities to remove these untouchables from the place where they come and sit or make some other arrangement checking them from coming there. From enquiries it appears that the orthodox Hindus will never allow the untouchables to reach the place from where they worship the goddess. It appears that a police guard will be posted at the entrance and only caste Hindus will get their entry into the temple. To-day is the 66th day of the "Satyagraha."

AGENTS OF PUBLIC MOTOR CARS ON STRIKE.

Motor cars for public hire generally stand in front of the Shanwarwada. From here the motor cars be obtained to go to various places around Poona and other far off villages etc. It appears that the Police do not like to see the assemblage of the motor cars and the crowds of passengers at this place. Having seen this pressure from the Police, the agents of the motor cars have informed the higher authorities about their grievances and as a protest they suspended their business yesterday. It became very inconvenient for the public to go to their business places as they could not get any motor cars. It also appears that the owners and the drivers are in favour of the agents who as a matter of fact transact the whole business for them. The strikers, it appears, have already informed the Collector about it. The agents and owners of the motor cars are of the opinion that the place is wide and situated one side of the public road and the space should be reserved for the motor cars. By standing in this place neither is there any hindrance to the public traffic nor is there any blockade or obstruction on the public road. This is the place where "the bazar" is held twice a week always.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

The first annual report of the Abdul Wahed School is out. This institution is managed by the Education Board of the Anjuman Sunnat Jama-at under the lead of Mr. Hasham Moledina, the enthusiastic Secretary of the Muslim Education Society.

The opening ceremony under the new management was performed on the 6th July 1928 by Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, the then Collector of Poona. During this short period of its existence the numbers on the rolls have more than doubled; the staff has been strengthened and improved, religious instruction and the teaching of Arabic have been introduced. In fact, the lead of Mr. Hasham Moledina proved to be very beneficial. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Urdu Schools, C. D. remarked that "It is a matter for gratification that the transfer of control has saved it from extinction and given it a fresh lease of life."

When the new management took over charge, the attendance was 11, but after the "change," the number increased in a couple of weeks to 51. In August 1928 the number on the rolls was 73, in October 81, in December 91, and to-day there are above 112 on the rolls of the school. There are four members on the teaching staff three of whom are qualified. The Head Master holds a Matriculation and Vernacular Final Certificates while the other two are Vernacular Finalists.

The Board has been paying keen attention to the religious instruction of the pupils and for this purpose a special Moulvi has been engaged on the staff. The pupils are carefully instructed in the tenets laid down in the Holy Quran. In order to help the pupils to understand the Quran better, the Board has decided to introduce the teaching of Arabic and the work carried on seems to be very hopeful.

Apart from the mental education of the pupils, considerable attention is paid to their physical training as well. The school has also started a Scout Troop, called the "Hashamee Troop" which has been registered as Troop No. 15. It is being maintained on proper lines and considerable interest is evinced by the pupils in the movement. A healthy sporting spirit is being inculcated in the pupils, and this is being done by encouraging them to participate in all outdoor games, such as cricket, hockey and football, etc.

Mr. Hasham Moledina having met with a certain amount of success in connection with the boys' education, has turned his attention to the education of Muslim girls in Poona, and it was not long after that a girl's class was started which, it is hoped, will soon grow into a large institution. The number of girls attending the school is now above 53, and besides the usual instruction in the three R's they receive tuition in cooking, sewing, crochet work and general household requirements such as are necessary for the lady of a house. In view of the increasing number of girls it is very desirable that a separate Girls' School should be started in order to provide suitable instruction in the three R's as well as domestic Arts and religious instruction which are specially needed for girls.

Mr. Hasham Moledina besides his own patronage is trying hard to get more help from his wealthy friends and relatives. The management will soon take the quickest steps to start a separate school for the girls with all the necessary amenities for them.

The special feature of the management of this school is that the Board not only charge no fees from the pupils, but it also helps and encourages them by supplying them with text-books, exercise books, pens, pencils and slates etc., etc. free of charge.

TIME-SIGNAL.

Bombay is going to ascertain correct time by switching off light in the city for three seconds. Poona is still unfortunate in this respect. We had some means to keep our time by the gun-fire at 12 noon and 9-30 p.m. but this system has vanished and a wretchal siren has been brought and fixed somewhere on the chimney of the Poona Water Works which is blown at 12 noon but, unfortunately, its sound does not reach even the ears of the man who blows it. If the gun-fire system is really expensive for the authorities concerned, Poona would like to have the switching off scheme. Poona has an electric installation in the town and this arrangement can be made immediately if our city fathers and military uncles take this case in hand. This arrangement will not cost the authorities concerned anything like the siren. I would however, prefer the gun-fire system as it is very reliable.

The Red Cross Society has presented Poona with a motor ambulance and given it to the charge of the Sassoon Hospital authorities. But there is a complaint that the charges for taking to and fro are high especially for the poor. The service is available for private hire for sick persons who want to go to the hospital. From and to the railway station and the hospital the charge is one rupee which in my opinion is little bit heavy because a hackney carriage or tonga can be obtained for such journey for 6 to 8 annas. In the same way for city, cantonment and suburban limits two rupees is also too much. Four annas a mile would be quite enough.

There is a great need of electric light in the narrow lanes inside the city or cantonment. Sometimes it is very difficult to pass through a lane on account of pitch darkness. Still the Poona civic authorities have not paid their attention towards this important need of the public.

According to the usual system Government used to give the monthly amount of the pension from the Government Treasury but lately it has been declared by the Accountant-General that those pensioners who are connected with the Local Boards should get or draw their pensions from the treasury of the Local Boards. Having realised this inconvenience of the pensioners, Mr. Chandrachud, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has brought this point to the notice of the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government, to which the Minister replied that it was done for the facility of office. Now the pensioners do not get their pensions for months. The pensioners have applied to the Government but have received no reply!

COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

Regarding the Council boycott and resignations from the Councils to-day's "Kesari" makes fun of the Congress members who have sent in their resignation. The paper says that as soon as the Congress declared, its members began to resign their seats from the Councils like leaves falling down from trees! Upto this time about forty Congressmen have resigned their seats. Some persons have given resignation out of their free will but to some the resignation has become a tedious work because they did not like to resign.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE ANNUAL GATHERING.

—:o:—

Mr. Mody On Urgency Of Developing National Economic Policy.

The annual social gathering of the Students' Union of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, was held on Friday, 10th January, 1930 in the College premises when Mr. H. P. Mody, M.L.A., the President of the Union for the year 1929-30 was in the chair. The President on his arrival was received by Prof. Antia, Principal Tannan to great regret of all present, having been unavoidably detained at the University, where he had to attend the first meeting of the newly constructed Academic Council. Among those who were present were Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., Mr. Damodar Govindji, Mr. N. M. Muzmudar, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. Allnutt and Mr. and Mrs. Goodman.

After a very interesting musical programme, the Hon. Secretary of the Union read the report of the work done by the Union during the current academic year.

Mr. H. P. Mody in his presidential address thanked the Union for electing him as the President for the year 1929-30. He complimented the Union for the brilliant work done during the year. He then spoke on the importance and national economic development in India which in his opinion was of vital importance to the country and the value of which was neglected by those who worked only for the political advance. India was a poor country in which 70 per cent. of the people subsisted on agriculture. They had heard much of the industrial progress of India but according to statistic only 1 per cent. of her population was engaged in organised industries. It was impossible for India to support 70 per cent. of her people by agriculture whatever the improvements that were feasible in it. A large proportion of the agriculturists must be diverted to industries and trade. Taking the income per head in India he said, it was lamentably low. It had been put at different figures by different authorities but even if it were put at Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 it would be the highest limit. Even then it was much lower than that in Canada or Australia where it was at least Rs. 500 while England had Rs. 1,000 and the U.S.A. Rs. 2,000 per head.

Japan had made amazing progress in her industries within a remarkably short period of one generation. The report of the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers in Manchester on the Japanese Cotton Industry had furnished remarkable evidence of the efficiency of the Japanese methods in the cotton industry. And now Lancashire with the advantage of hereditary skill and long experience was forced to copy Japanese methods of production. He thought that what was achieved by Japan could have been achieved by India, had a national economic policy been pursued.

MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

Referring to the question of unemployment he said that there were too many clerks and typists and he himself had experience of scores of people who came to him to ask for employment and recommendations. There were few openings for educated men in India and it was necessary to provide more openings. He thought that the Army and Navy could provide more openings. The other day he was amongst those who were present at the Royal Indian Marine Naval Manouvre, and he was greatly impressed with the way in which Indian boys acquitted themselves which he unreservedly condemned revolutionary movements, he said, that they had to recognise that the chief reason of prevalent discontent was lack of means and lack of employment and unless they were going to provide these means this discontent would continue. He was therefore of opinion that the question of a national policy for economic development was of first rate importance. He concluded by thanking the Union for the honour they had done him.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the President proposed by Prof. Antia.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 12.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir and North West Frontier Provinces and local in Baluchistan with a few falls in north chistan with a few falls in north Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Kalat, Quetta and Chaman one inch; Sonamarg and Fort Sandeman three quarters; Dras, Parachinar and Rawalpindi a half and Srinagar, Skardu Harnal, Cherat and Drosh a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to decrease in north Baluchistan, continue in North West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir and extend in north Punjab.—A.P.

GIRGAUM HINDU SABHA

—:o:—

Its Attitude Towards The Congress.

The annual general meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Girgaum Branch) was held on Sunday afternoon at the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. S. K. Patil presiding.

Although the Sabha has been in existence for about three years, the real work began in June last when a band of young and enthusiastic workers took the affairs of the Sabha into their hands and toiled ceaselessly during all these months for its progress. In social matters, the Sabha holds the most progressive views. The removal of untouchability is regarded by the Sabha as an important article of faith and as a practical measure of that faith, the Sabha has opened a school and a library for the so-called "untouchables". Eloquent tributes were paid to the Sabha by the representatives of "Untouchables." One noticeable feature of this Sabha has been that a majority of its workers are also Congress workers. The Sabha has given abundant proof that it can work on parallel lines with the Congress.

The report and the audited balance sheet were unanimously adopted.

The Managing Board for the new year includes Dr. M. B. Velkar as the President, Messrs. S. D. Palekar and P. P. Lad as Secretaries and Messrs. N. J. Manjrekar and S. R. Desai as treasurers.

The President, in his concluding remarks, exhorted the young workers of the Sabha to be national workers in every sense. There was a belief in some quarters, he said, that the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Congress were antagonistic bodies. It was for them to explode that belief by their service to the country and the community.

Dr. Suratkar and Mr. V. K. Kale of the Aryan Education Society addressed the meeting and spoke about the various activities of the Sabha.

A vote thanks to the Chair brought the proceedings to a close.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

We have already drawn the attention of our readers to the grave state of University affairs as evidenced in several recent happenings and developments; and judging from the agenda of the next Senate meeting now published, we fear the state of things seems to be far more serious than even we had thought. The Senate is called, it seems from the agenda, to discuss a single proposition, on which we should think there would be little need for discussion. For no one could possibly contest the fitness, in itself, of the proposal to appreciate Mr. Fardunji Dastur's long and meritorious record of service as the University Registrar, and to mark that appreciation by some substantial token. Anticipating the discussion on the 25th of this month at the Senate meeting, and particularly because we have to criticise the administration of University affairs to-day, we would take this opportunity of publicly marking our own appreciation of the invaluable services of the veteran Registrar of our University, than whom perhaps no other single individual could be said to have been more thoroughly identified with the efficiency of this University. But because all members of the Senate, individually as well as collectively, may be agreed to the merits of Mr. Dastur as a Registrar, and may be enthusiastic in the proposal publicly and substantially to recognise the same, that is no reason, we think, why for that single purpose of approving of a grant of Rs. 15,000 to this aged veteran of the University, the entire Senate should be called together at a cost of another Rs. 5,000 odd. The Act may require this meeting; but still we hold there cannot be a greater example of the remissness in University administration that seems latterly to have crept into this model of economy,—we had almost said, parsimony,—in public administration. Mr. Dastur and his colleagues in the ministerial offices of the University must, of course, be held blameless in this matter of fixing the programme and agenda of the Senate meetings. They are only the ministers of the will of the chief executive officer of the University. We think the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are not adding to their reputation as men of administrative ability by affording such woeful exhibition of ineptitude. The matter is the more serious because we know,—and every member of the Senate knows—that there are already pending grave questions of University policy, which at the last meeting were ruled out of order on a most hair-splitting interpretation of legal technicalities of a doubtful application. At least at the next meeting of the Senate we had expected the Vice-Chancellor and his erudite advisers would see fit to submit these to the Senate for its final decision. The agenda now published has, however, destroyed that hope; and the anxiety thereby aroused as to the soundness of the present administration in the University becomes doubly acute.

We have had occasion in the past to refer to the erratic methods now in fashion with the University authorities for conducting the University elections; and we are by no means surprised to find another glaring instance of the utter impropriety,—to say the least,—of elections now ordered by the Vice-Chancellor. It seems the Act provides for a Post-Graduate Board of Studies, some members of which are to be "appointed" by the Syndicate, and some to be "appointed" by the Academic Council. The Syndicate, however, is not yet completely constituted. And though the Academic Council may be completely constituted, the ordering of elections to the Post-Graduate Board of Studies, while one of the two constituencies out of which that body is to be composed remains uncompleted, seems to be the height of unseemly haste, not use any other stronger expression. There is, so far as we know, no immediate urgency why that body should be hurried on in this manner. The haste, it is obvious, would result in grave prejudice to the chances of election of individuals. The matter, however, is selected here for public comment, not because of its inherent possibility of injustice to individuals, but because of its being symptomatic of the grave melody which is fast catching hold of the University in its grip. One such symptom may be found in the very process of that election, though the actual term used by the Act connotes "appointment". The election is ordered, in this instance, so as to make "one single election" for all the four seats from the Academic Council, even though there are two distinct elements intended by the Act to be represented by that body. While the elections to the Syndicate from this same body were split up into more than one, because of the implied reservation in the terms of the Act, here, notwithstanding a similar reservation, the analogy of the Syndicate elections has been flagrantly abandoned. For our part, we have never believed the previous method to be the right one, and many Fellows have already protested in that behalf in the proper manner. But that does not dispose of the fact, now transparent beyond the possibility of a camouflage, that in matters of University administration, there is something seriously wrong somewhere in the State of Denmark. Who is responsible for such glaring inconsistencies? Who has ordered these proceedings with such flagrant disregard of the rights of individuals? Is it of a piece with the mentality, displayed by a syndic who, had, we understand, the hardihood to tell the Academic Council at its recent meeting that even for a purpose, which had been specifically assigned to it by the Act, that body was nothing better than a mere "Standing Committee" of the Syndicate? This must be a strange Standing Committee, where the Committee is larger and greater than the committor! We find no warrant in the least, not even with the aid of most casuistical interpretation of the terms of the Act or Statutes of the University, which could justify such a left-handed compliment. We mention it particularly, not only because of the distinguished position which the author of this indignity to the Academic Council holds in the University; but also because we fear it is symbolic of that outlook on the University and its daministration, which would convert it into a mere department of Government. For, if the Academic Council could be described to-day to its face as being only a Standing Committee of the Syndicate, what guarantee is there that the Syndicate itself will not be described to-morrow as the registry office of one or two important syndics? The Academic Council has, it is true, given the only answer it could to such preposterous claims by some Syndicate luminaries. But that only postpones the danger; it has not altogether destroyed it.

PERIL IN INDIA.

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Mr. A. G. Gardiner, who has the author's instinct to know a hero when he sees one, does not believe that Mahatma Gandhi is a spent force. He rather acknowledges without reservation that the Lahore Congress is a triumph of one idea and "that idea is Gandhi." "Gandhi's ascendancy over the Indian question", he says, "is what the Lahore Congress has established beyond doubt." This fact has also profoundly impressed even Earl Winterton, who, forgetting that his will is no longer law, asks Government to take prompt precautionary measures to prevent the happenings in the Non-Co-operation regime ten years ago. He makes a characteristic sinister suggestion when in the same breath he states that the Non-Co-operation movement collapsed immediately after Mahatmaji's arrest. He is evidently incapable of imagining the consequences of arresting Mahatmaji in the present circumstances. Gandhi is by universal consent the one man in the world who has so far held, and may hold so long as he is free, the revolutionary forces in India in leash. He alone could have persuaded the Congress to give Dominion Status yet one more chance —if the Government had helped him. In him perhaps is the only hope of amity between India and Britain as independent nations. Earl Winterton is probably in a panicky frame of mind as he and his gang have an uneasy conscience. Mr. Lloyd George, however, is certainly not panic-stricken when he writes on "The Indian Peril" and falls foul of Messrs. Benn and Baldwin and Lord Irwin. He is only erratic like any other demagogue whose scheming self-love transcends all principles. Most certainly there is peril in India, but it is a peril only to the reactionary Imperialists, whether they wear a Tory or a Whig or a Labour badge. These Imperialists are themselves a greater peril to world peace.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

—:o:—

In a statement to the Press after his return home from London, Pundit Hirdaynath Kunzru strikes an optimistic note about the favourable consideration of the Indian demands in East Africa by the MacDonald Government. But it is significant that Lord Passfield is known to have been not very sympathetic towards these demands and that the MacDonald Cabinet have not yet made up their mind in regard to their East African policy. A correspondent in London refers in his letter by air mail to their procrastinating tactics. Indian leaders in East Africa and their sympathisers in this country have the greatest need therefore, of exercising vigilance. There can be no hope of an equitable solution of the problem from the Indian point of view, so long as the very moderate demands put forward by the East African Indian deputation, of which the establishment of a common electoral roll is a vital one, are not conceded by the MacDonald Government.

FROM SEVENTY TO FIFTY.

—:o:—

The Five Power Naval Conference meets in a happy and encouraging atmosphere for an earnest grappling of the complicated problem of an all-round reduction in naval armaments. The announcement from Washington that the American Government is prepared to agree to a substantial cut in destroyers and submarines is sure to be welcome in Britain and the declaration by Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in the MacDonald Government, that although Britain fixed at the Washington Conference her cruiser strength at 70 and stood out for no diminution in this strength at the later deliberations at Geneva, she is now prepared to cut it down to 50 will be very favourably received in America. That such a reduction will meet with strong opposition from the Tories at indicated in the "Daily Telegraph's" denunciation of the proposal that it was "an entirely futile and meaningless gesture." The Tory Front Bench will not, however, seriously oppose it as they are conscious they will be adding to their unpopularity with the working class voters if they venture to oppose such an effective move towards disarmament.

LIBERALS AND CONGRESS.

A WORD IN SEASON.

(BY A NON-PARTY MAN.)

The amended speech of the Under-Secretary of State for India instead of mending matters has added fuel to the already existing fire of distrust that the Indian people have begun to feel in the declarations of Cabinet Ministers. It is easy to explain away things, but the Indian people are now convinced that the time for attaching any more value to promises of British Ministers has gone. The Lahore Congress, therefore, with its declaration of an independent India as the ultimate goal has come none too soon. Already some weak-kneed Congressmen who owe their very seats and their present position in the political sphere of this country to the Congress are trying to rebel against the very institution which has given them a prestige. The voters should take note of this important breach and should abstain from having anything to do with any candidate who may be contesting the election to the Legislatures left vacant by the resignation of Congress candidates.

CONGRESS: THE ONLY AUTHORITATIVE BODY.

The country has had enough of rebels against the Congress which to-day, whatever the Liberals and the Anglo-Indian papers may say to the contracy, is the only organisation competent to speak on behalf of the whole country and which has the authority for such a purpose. Liberal leaders may cry hoarse against the Under-Secretary of State and others, but they are themselves in a very large measure responsible for the bold stand the official circles are now taking. Why should they get surprised at anything that is happening in the other camp when the latter knows too well the cleavage that has been created by the Liberals themselves at a critical time in the history of this country?

A DELUSION.

Any one who has attended any session of the Liberal Federation must have been struck not only at the paucity of attendance of the general public, but the artificiality of the whole atmosphere was visible at every second and at every stage. If Liberals think that they carry the whole country along with them in their plan of Swaraj for the India, the best and safest course for them is to come out in the open, test their strength with the populace and take a vote on their activities. The general populace are, after all, the judges of leaders, and the time has now come to put such leadership to such a test. More harm to this country has been done by our own people than outsiders, and now when we are getting impatient to get rid of the inferiority complex and our own subjection, these very same people stand in the country's way.

THE WARNING.

We quite appreciate the fact that some of these leaders have rendered valuable services in the cause of the country in their young days, but evidently age and honours have worked havoc with their genuine patriotism The country to-day is not in a mood to tolerate or even to excuse any Indian, however high placed he may be, and whatever services he may have rendered in the past, if he stands between the general populace of the country who demand freedom and the Government who has been only watching the children of the country fighting amongst themselves. When once every one in this country feels what freedom is, what a free nation is and what free people are (and this has been inculcated already, thanks to patriots like Mahatmaji, Pandit Motilal and others), there will be no room in this country for anyone who is not an ally of the great Congress.

POWER OF VESTED INTERESTS.

It must be borne in mind that India to-day is governed not by British statesmen and the British Parliament, but she is governed by the commercial magnates of Great Britain. What the latter say about the future of India has more effect than a hundred declarations of Prime Ministers and the Viceroy. A man like Lord Inchcape wields such an influence in the British coommercial world both in this country and abroad that any Government will think deep before they offend such large interests. Great Britain exists for commerce and she has prospered entirely on commerce. Napolean therefore was not at all wrong when he characterised England as a nation of shop-keepers. That they are good shoppers, efficient business-men, successful and aggressive industrialists and tenacious of their vested rights India only knows too well. The latest instance can be found in the attitude adopted by these interests at the Shipping Conference held only a few days ago. So we know, or at least, ought to know what we are up against.

EYE-OPENER FOR LIBERALS.

And this is exactly what our old Liberals refuse to understand and so we go on merrily with our quarrels, thus putting off our own freedom indefinitely. In a question affecting the future of this country, it is a humiliation and a shame that the very people who were responsible at least in the initial stages in preparing the country for Swaraj should now go out of the fold and criticise the very organisation which gave them their political career. Is it too late in the day now to appeal to them to join the national organisation and present a united front to the all comprehensive British interests, for unless such a unity is presented there is very little hope of anything good happening to this country for generations to come? It is not that a few of our people should become acting Governors or Members of this Council or that or serve in other capacities abroad, but it is freedom, pure, undefiled, unadulterated and genuine freedom that the country wants and it is not in a mood to tolerate any one who stands against this happy goal.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN INDIAN CIRCLES.

TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI)..

LONDON, December 27.

"Hullo, wish you a happy Christmas and a bright New Year" says the average Englishman as he greets his Indian friend, who is seen brooding over the events in India. "Well, sir, rather wish me and my country the best of luck at Lahore," says the latter as he thanks the conventional Englishman, who is ignorant of the fact that to-day the destiny of India is hanging in the balance as it was curiously hanging ten years ago at Amritsar when the Indian National Congress decided upon responsive co-operation with the British Government. Those who are busy here feasting over the arrival of Father Christmas have not even the faintest conception that 300 millions of His Majesty's subjects are struggling for their political freedom in that ancient land of India and however sincere they may be in their good wishes for the New Year, an average Indian cannot attach much importance to it so long as there is no earnestness on the part of the tax-payer of Great Britain to see that Parliament, by its Act, relieves the foreign yoke under which India is suffering to-day.

NAIR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

I met a few Indian students at an Indian restaurant where they congregate to discuss politics, social reforms, widow remarriage, child marriage, international relations, etc. But to-day, on every body's mouth was the word either of Gandhi, Motilal, Subash, Jawaharlal, Congress, Lahore, Sastri or Madras. I wanted to find out from these young people what they thought of the bomb—not the live bomb of New Delhi—but the political bomb thrown on India by the Central Committee on the eve of the Congress session. One of them coming from the Punjab in a restrained and polite language suggested that the precious document merited no serious consideration as its authors are those who lack the confidence of the Congress. In this expression of opinion three others joined, one of whom, coming from the south of the country asked me to look at Lahore and wanted me to discuss rather the events over there than the report of the Central Committee or the forthcoming findings of the Simon Commission. The third one added that it was futile to discuss either of the two bombs as it was time to conserve all available energy to act earnestly and enthusiastically when the third vital bomb is thrown in a day or two by the National Congress at Lahore. And now, the fourth one, coming from Calcutta, who was conspicuous so far by his silence contributed to the deliberations by saying "we, Bengalees are classed as emotional and sentimental. What a fantastic statement! Are we really so? Have we not something to our credit in acting intelligently and deliberately during the period of crisis? Look at Subash, is he emotional, is he sentimental? Is he carried away by the declaration of the Viceroy? He stood firmly not to repent but to convince Motilal and Gandhi that

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Wrong Diagnosis.

Sir Basil Blackett, who, as Finance Member in the Government of India, took the leading part in foisting upon India an exchange policy which is having disastrous effects upon Indian business and industry, had the effrontery in his address before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, London, to put the blame on "mediaeval abstractions," to which, according to him, this country still clings, for her lack of economic progress. It is easy, in Mayo fashion, to accuse Indians of clinging to ancient customs and "abstractions" but they can retort by saying that the State in India has, on the whole, been an obstruction rather than a helpful factor in their efforts "to slough off" such "abstractions". It is not the "abstractions" which have stood in the way of their economic progress but the British policy of favouring the interests of British industrialists in India to the prejudice of indigenous interests.

Pertinent Remindtr.

Both Sir Basil Blackett and Lord Reading, who presided at the meeting, uttered the usual platitudes about the necessity of "securing greater co-operation between British and Indian interests". How difficult it is for the latter to expect genuine co-operation from the British interests was well brought out in the pertinent reminder by Mr. Erurkar to the meeting that there was a lack of national policy in India in the promotion of her economic interests and that the present policy was indicated "in the rejection of modest protection". He hit the nail on the head when he declared that the poverty of the masses in India was due "not to the Hindu system, but to the lack of education". After more than a century of British rule, India lacks an efficient system of national education, the Government having steadily starved financially the progress towards literary of the Indian people. Religious "abstractions" in India have never stood in the way of educational progress.

Helping National Literature.

The Grantha Prakashaka Mandali, which celebrated its Jubilee last week in Bombay under the presidency of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, deserves all the grateful tributes of praise paid to it at the function. These tributes will be cordially endorsed by the whole Marathi reading public, so beneficently served by the Mandali for nearly two generations. It cannot be denied that the initiative taken by that body in helping promising authors by publishing their works is appreciably responsible for the remarkable progress Marathi literature has made during the last thirty years. The importance of that progress was fully brought out by His Highness when he observed: "The expression of the life and culture of a nation is to be found in its literature, and therefore in enriching your national literature you are doing an inestimable service to your country." The Mandali has already published over 150 important works in a variety of subjects, and we trust it will render even greater service to the cause of national literature in the years to come.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is quite time that we (Muslims) got rid of unreliable and temporary props, stood upon our own legs and became a self-reliant people. For too long has our policy been regulated by distrust and dominated by fear. We have had an unholy awe of authority and we have never placed any faith in ourselves, but have made ourselves dependent on others. All this must be changed. This policy has kept us from enjoying our rightful share in the public life of our country to the great detriment of our best interests."—Maulana Mazharul Haque.

Breaking It Gently.

Patient: "You don't think I will recover, doctor?"

Doctor: "Well, I won't say that, but I wouldn't advise you to start reading any serial stories."

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM HERE AND THERE.

Stribling A Likely Opponent For Scott.

Phil Scott, the ex-London fireman, has returned to England and in effort is being made to match him against Young George Stribling. It is believed that a promoter can be found to stage this fight which likely to prove a wonderful box-office attraction. Scott is planning to return very shortly to America where he has signed articles to meet Jack Sharkey, but a fight with Stribling would attract entrance his prospects as the American is rated very high among heavy weights of the day.

Bombay has just had one boxing tournament and yet another to be staged at the "White City" Stadium in a few days. I am told that the principal bout on this occasion will be between two old rivals in Edgar Brighte and Percy Vengan. The hard hitting bantam from Secunderabad has issued several challenges in recent weeks and has at last been accommodated by Vengan who returns to South Africa shortly. Vengan is obviously in good fettle as he stopped Saddler Coultas in four rounds a few days ago, though I have a shrewd suspicion that the army man did not take the ring as fit as he usually does.

WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY'S VIEWS ON RACING.

—:o:—

"Bar[illegible]ston, the popular jockey returned from Calcutta recently has some interesting things to say about the racing at Headqu[illegible]n the opinion of this exp[illegible]ced horseman the racing in Western India attracts a more level lot [illegible] than that at Calcutta. [illegible] that Star of Ind[illegible] in pulling [illegible] he believes [illegible] Brigula will encounter defeat here. According to this jockey who will occasionally ride for the Rajpipla stable, the Eclipse Stakes will no "soft" thing for the Viceroy's Cup winner.

BOMBAY OWNER'S LUCK AT HEADQUARTERS.

—:o:—

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur did a good stroke of business when he purchased Grand Wazir. The son of Grand Parade has won several races at Headquarters, his latest success being the Howrah Plate run over seven furlongs. A. C. Walker who has been associated with most of the successes recorded in the orange livery, will shortly be returning to Bombay.

Trainer Higgins is another who has made racing pay at Calcutta. Fionnuala has at last won a race for him. This sprightly filly had her own ideas of racing, but Higgins has been very patient with her and she is at last doing something to justify her existence.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

In a ten-rounds' contest at New York Paolino Uzurd in the Spanish heavy-weight defeated Otto Von Porat, the Norwegian on points. It will be recalled that Porat lost on a foul to Phil Scott recently and has since been angling for a return fight.

AGA KHAN'S WIFE TO RACE.

—:o:—

Reported to be a keen sportswoman the Aga Khan's new French bride is likely to have a few of her own horses in training during the next season. She is also keen on golf and has been taking lessons from George Duncan.

SINISTER HINT.

Mat[illegible]ma Gandhi's Arrest Recalled.

'[illegible]RTON ON CONGRESS POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Earl Winterton in an article in the "Sunday Times", dealing with the Congress pronouncement, urges prompt action to prevent the recurrence of the events of 1919-21 in India, in which connection he recalls the collapse of the Non-co-operation movement after the arrest of Mr. Gandhi.—Reuter.

TRIUMPH OF GANDHI.

—:o:—

Mr. Gardiner On Lahore Congress.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner the well-known writer of sketches, contributes a very interesting and descriptive article to the columns of the "Daily News" in which he discusses the real implications of the decisions of the Lahore Congres. In conclusion Mr. Gardiner says that the Lahore Congress markks the triumph of one idea and that idea is Gandhi. Gandhi's ascendency over the Indian [illegible]tion is what the Lahore Co[illegible]ss has established beyond doubt.—Free Press.

"UNFORTUNATE AND CALLED FOR."

—:o:—

Madras Congressmen An[illegible] Council Question.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

The decision of the Lahore Congress with regard to the boycott of Legislatures was the main topic of discussion at an informal gathering of some Congress members of the Madras Legislative Council at Mr. Satyamurti's residence this morning. The consensus of opinion among those present was that the decision was unfortunate and uncalled for. There was however, agreement that it was obligatory on those members who were returned on the Congress ticket to resign immediately according to the Congress decision. The formation of a new party on national progressive lines with a view to contest in the general elections was also discussed. General feling was that this should be done early within the Congress if possible without it if necessary.—A. P.

"THE INDIAN PERIL"

—:o:—

[illegible]rge Attacks Benn, And Irwin.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The "Daily Mail's" campaign against the Labour Government's Indian policy continues unabated. The paper announces with triumph that Mr. Lloyd George is contributing to its columns on Monday an exclusive article entitled the Indian Peril in which the ex-Premier attacks Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Baldwin and Lord Irwin as responsible for jer building for crash.—Free Press.

MR. BASHIR AHMED SIGNS SECRETARYS..

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Syed, [illegible]ecretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resigned the Secretaryship disagreeing with the Congress resolution at Lthore.—Free Press.

Further Resignations.

—:o:—

[illegible]LCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri resigned his membership of [illegible] Council of State, in response [illegible]e Congress mandate.—Free Press.

[illegible]ORE RESIGNATIONS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

[illegible]rs. C. Kamasomayajalu, [illegible]s member from Cocoanada, [illegible] Obi Reddi, Congress member representing Anantapur, have [illegible]heir resignations of their [illegible]ship in the Madras Legislative Council.—Free Press.

[illegible]NSE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

[illegible]Lokenath Mookerjee, Congress member, has resigned his seat in the Council of State.—A. P.

Mr. D. V. Belvi Resigns.

—:o:—

Mr. D. V. Belvi has sent a letter to the Viceroy resigning his seat from the Indian Legislative Assembly.

APPEAL TO RESIGN.

—:o:—

Utkal P. C. C.'s Move.

CUTTACK, Jan. 11.

The President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued an appeal asking the Utkal legislators to resign their seats and also for enrolment of volunteers.

Mr. Nandkishore Das, M.L.C., from Balasore, has sent in his resignation from the Council membership. Others are likely to follow suit, soon.—Free Press.

ATTACKS AGAINST ISLAM

—:o:—

Bombay Muslim's Condemnation

A meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held in the open maidan at Sydenham Road near Bhendy Bazar on Friday night to express their feelings of indignation against the attack made against Islam in the "Hindu" of Surat, Mr. Shaikh Nabiulla, presiding. The meeting continued till 2 a.m. and was followed by gymnastic feats of some of the Muslim "chelas" of Abdulla Huq, a well known "Akhadawalla" of Grant Road.

FLYING COMPETITION AT JUHU.

—:o:—

Remarkable "Stunts."

SIR LALUBHAI'S APPEAL TO HINDUS & MUSLIMS.

An interesting and varied programme of flying competition was arranged at the Juhu Aerodrome on Saturday afternoon by the Bombay Flying Club (Pagal Gymkhana). There was a large and enthusiastic gathering present. The first item was balloon bursting by "A" pilots. The second item was bombing competition in which several competitors took part. Each competitor received three bags of flour and was flown by an experienced pilot in a straight line over three targets which the competitor attempted to hit. Each bomb was numbered and the competitor had his name and bomb number entered in the Groundsman's Register before flying.

REMARKABLE "STUNTS."

The third item was "Formation Flying" in which three machines piloted by Messrs. Alton, Gormley and Vetch took part. The machines took off in "V" formation changed into line abreast, then to line ahead, then spectacularly broke away, the centre only looping the loop and the outer ones stall-turning and then they landed. Then followed a "stunt" which thrilled the spectators. A Moth machine (with Mr. Alton as pilot) with a rope ladder attached to the under-carriage flew [illegible] the Aerodrome and soon [illegible] with breathless exsaw [illegible] Gormley leav[illegible] climbing over the [illegible] he wing, going [illegible] carriage descending [illegible]der and climbing ba[illegible]ckpit. When the [illegible] Mr. Gormley was most enthusiastically cheered.

The [illegible]tem but one caused most amusement. It was a combination race in which the bullock cart, the motor and the aeroplane took part. There were two heats with 8 competitors. The 8 competitors each accompanied by a lady entered his motor car and drove backwards along a course in front of the Hangar round a flag to bullock carts, the gentleman raced the bullock cart to fire [illegible]loon holders and blew up the [illegible]loons and then raced to 3 [illegible]oplanes which flew round a [illegible]e and landed. The balloon measured and each competistrip of paper with curved the first in each heat com the final.

[illegible] item was the display of [illegible]g by Messrs. Gormley [illegible] It was display which [illegible]ral minutes held the spec[illegible]rs spell-bound.

Prizes were then presented to Mr. Fazalbhai and Mrs. Ingle (bombing), Mrs. Burrows and Mr. King (combination race) and Mr. Gormley (rope-ladder). by Sir Reginald Spence. Before distributing the prize Sir Reginald thanked the Committee of the Flying Club for the interesting programme they had arranged and Messrs. Alton, Gormley and Vetch for the display of skilful flying they had given.

In moving a vote of thanks to Sir Reginald Spence, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas deplored the fact that there were very few Hindu and fewer Muslim members of the Flying Club and trusted that the members of these two communities will take increasing interest in flying and in the Club.

After sunset night joy-rides were given. Sir Lalubhai was the first to fly. Among others who were given the rides were Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Oosman Sobani and a thirteen year old grandson of Sir Lalubhai.

Mr. Manmohan Singh Takes Off To Lebourget.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 12.

St. Inglevert.—Mr. Manmohan Singh took off for Lebourget at nine this morning.—Reuter.

MR. SINGH'S FLIGHT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

BAD WEATHER FORCES LANDING AT CALAIS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Paris.— Mr. Manmohan Singh has landed at Saint Inglevert, owing to bad weather.

Saint Inglevert is near Calais. Mr. Manmohan Singh is wearing a turban, a long leather flying coat and a huge pair of moccasins. He is travelling light, with only one change of clothing. The heaviest part of his luggage is six-chambered revolver.—Reuter.

Several resolutions were passed urging the Government to take action against the "Hindu" of Surat for the recent attack on the Holy Quran, expressing indignation against the assault on some Muslims in Parola village at Jalgaon and requesting the Government to provide the Muslims where they are in a minority with firearms for their self-defence. The meeting also condemnd the despicable outrage on the Viceroy's train and congratulated Sir P. A. Kelly on the distinction of knighthood conferred upon him by Government recently.

STRIKE THREAT.

—:o:—

Nagpur Railway Workers Enthusiastic Support.

The President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Nagpur, writes:—

Two very largely attended meetings of the G. I. P. Rly. workers were held at Nagpur on the 9th and 10th instant to support the Strike Programme on the 4th of February 1930, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Union presiding —three Railway workers addressed the meeting and exhorted the Rly. workers in stirring speeches to declare Strike on the 4th of February. Mr. Naidoo, Pleader, Vice-President of Nagpur Branch condemned the attitude of the Rly. Administration in not conceding the fair demands of the Union and exhorted the Rly. workers to strike work on the 4th of February. He told the workers, that even British Railway workers had to strike work for their own betterment and there was nothing wrong in Indian Railway workers doing the same. Mr. Ruiker in winding up the proceedings congratulated the Nagpur Railway workers on the wonderful response that they were giving to the strike programme of the Union; he said that reports from all over the line, were similiar, and his only anxiety was that if the Railway Administration did not concede the demands of the Union before the 4th, it might go difficult for the Union to make the Railway workers rejoin-duty on the 5th of February. He expressed a hope that the Railway Administration should realise the gravity of the situation and concede the fair demands of the Union. Referring to the Agent's refusal to make any statement to the Press Representative, he said, that it was a tacit admission of the reasonableness of the Union's position. He strongly condemned the victimisation of Union workers like Kulkarni and Purandare and said this victimisation policy was against the solemn assurances of Mr. Wedgewood Benn, the Secretary of State for India. He also showed how the Agent's reply to the Union demands, was in direct contradiction to the reply given by Sir George-Rainy to the Railwaymen's Federation. He vehemently condemned the racial discriminnation prevailing in the G. I. P. Railway and said that it was ridiculous for the Agent to say that he did not find competent Indians to occupy the posts of A Grade Guards and Station Masters, when an Indian was considered fit to be a Governor of a Province. He also appealed to the Anglo-Indians to join the strike programme on the 4th and said that the Union was not against the Anglo-Indians but was aagainst the system which treated them as blacklegs and pet wives of the Railway Administration. He appealed to the Anglo-Indians to throw in their own lot with the Union, as they also had their grievances against the Administration. He exhorted the Railway workers to form a 100 per cent Trade Union organisation, collect strike fund and form volunteer Corpse and when necessary have recourse to peaceful picketting; but always to maintain perfect peace and order. He assured the workers that the strike will not be prolonged even for a second, when it was not desirable to do so; but exhorted them not to go back upon their decision, once they decide to strike work on the 4th of February 1930. He warned the Agent that unless he came to terms with the Union, he will find that on the 4th of February 1930, there is a complete strike on the whole G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Delhi, and Nagpur and up to Raichur on the South side. Meeting terminated admist very great enthusiasm and shouts of 'Long live Labour'. Mr. Ruiker and his party intend visiting very shortly Amla, Wardha and other adjoining stations.

PACHORA RAILWAY WORKERS.

—:o:—

Mass Meeting.

The Hon. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Chalisgaon, writes:—

A mass meeting of the Railway workers of Pachora Rly. Station was held on Thursday, the 9th January with Mr. M. V. Dastane, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Bhusawal, in the chair. In the opening speech, Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, Vice-President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the All-India Trade Union Congress explained the demands framed by the Union which had been placed before the Agent of the Railway but had not been granted. He emphasised that deputations, representations and such other constitutional means had been exhausted and the only hope of the workers' lot being improved lay in their going on strike which was legal and purely economic. We viewed with disgust the activities of the staff Union in trying to mislead the workers and exhorted them to be firm in their belief in the Railwaymen's Union. Mr. Vaidya them declared that the Union had declared a general strike on the line on February 4th, and as workers it was incumbent upon them to co-ordinate their forces to improve their lot by going on one day's general strike notwithstanding the mischievous activities of a section of workers or the subordinate supervisors. Mr. Bochre of Raver stated that the workers' lot on the G. I. P. was the worst in India and demanded the united efforts of the workers in the direction of the general strike, which was the only weapon in their hands. Mr. Dastane in his presidential address stated that the strike was quite legal and authorised Under the Trade Disputes Act. The following resolutions were then passed.

This meeting of the Railway workers at Pachora fully endorses the demands placed before the Agent G. I. P. Rly. by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and urges on the Agent of the said Railway to grant the demands failing which the Railway workers at this station will be compelled to go on strike on the 4th February, 1930 in accordance with the Mandate of the Union.

This meeting condemns the action of the Agent G. I P. in putting off duty Com. D. B. Kulkarni, Asstt. Stn. Master, Manmad without any reason and considers that this action of the Administration is a clear example of victimization of the Union workers and is a sufficient indication of the policy of the Administration in suppressing the Union movement on the line.

This meeting of the workers condemns the action of the Officer-in-charge Crews in suppressing the just claims of the permanent old staff working in the Crew System and considers the same as high-handed and urges on the Railway Board and the Agent to investigate the grievances of the old staff early.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting ended at 8-15 amidst loud applause. The eagerness of the men to join the strike was remarkable.

HOW TO ATTAIN "PURNA SWARAJ."

Boycott Foreign Cloth.

The Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee (Indian National Congress), writes:—

One of the most momentous sessions of the Indian National Congress has just concluded. It has effected a definite change in the immediate objective of the nation. We are called upon to work for the attainment of complete Independence—Purna Swaraj—at the earliest possible moment. To achieve that purpose the nation has to be organised and disciplined. This can only be done by training people to act on obedience to the Congress and accustoming them to make some sacrifice in the interests of the nation. Ths new year must, therefore, be one of even more intensive work to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress because that programme is calculated to train the nation to function in an organised and disciplined manner in apparently small matters and to evolve the requisite strength to launch upon some form of Satyagraha. The need of concentrating as much as possible on the item of the boycott of foreign cloth is then all the greater this year. I would urge all Provincial Congress Committees to see that side by side with enrolment of members and other work all district and subordinate committees carry on a vigorous campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth. I would suggest to each Congress Committee to find out by personal inquiries from a few leading merchants the total value of foreign cloth annually purchased in the important towns and villages within their area and then to frame a programme for carrying on a persistent campaign for the reduction of such purchases by such percentage as they consider possible in view of local conditions. The plan of taking pledges for the boycott of foreign cloth adopted in Behar may well be followed elsewhere. The form of the pledge should be determined by each Congress Committee. The Congress Committees should try to work up the programme from now onwards and complete it by the end of the National Week. It is evident that mere speeches delivered to the people preaching to them the new creed of "Purna Swaraj" will not by itself organised and discipline the masses. A definite programme of action to be taken by the masses is absolutely necessary to strengthen the nation. I hope Congress Committees will realise that their responsibility to launch upon a ceaseless campaign for boycott of foreign cloth has only been increased by the adoption of "Purna Swaraj" as the nation's immediate goal. I trust all Congress Committees, Provincial, district and others will chalk out their programme as soon as possible.

Tannery Workers' Notice To Owners.

DECISION TO DECLARE GENERAL STRIKE IF GRIEVANCES ARE NOT REDRESSED.

HUGE OPEN AIR MEETING IN DHARAVI.

A huge open air meeting of the Tannery workers was held on Sunday at Dharavi to consider their grievances and how to get them redressed. Mr. S. V. Parulekar presided. Workers from every one of the tanneries were present, and a Committee consisting of the representatives of the various factories was chosen to formulate their major grievances to be submitted to the Tannery Owners. The Committee met immediately and after deep deliberations came to certain decisions on the grievances of the workers and the measures they should adopt if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming from the owners. These decisions were placed before the general body of the workers.

NEED OF SOLIDARITY.

Addressing the workers on the grievances Mr. C. K. Narayanswami dwelt at length on the sort of exploitation that was going on in the Dharavi tanneries. He said that the absence of a strong union to advocate their cause and the consequent lack of solidarity among the workers were the main causes of their weakness and helplessness. Now that they had formed a union it was their duty to see that no worker stood out of it, for in their own organisation and strength lay the key to their betterment. The speaker then dealt with each specific item of the demands that their representatives wished to place before the owners. It was also agreed by them that if no satisfactory response was made by the owners to those demands within 15 days of their representation to the owners, the workers should declare a general strike in the industry.

QUESTION OF STRIKE.

The question of declaring a strike, observed the speaker, was a very serious one. They could realise the immense consequnces that would necessarily follow in its train. It was, therefore, necessary that none of the workers should vote for such a move if they were not prepared to take the consequences in a spirit of grim determination and with cool courage. If they, however, decided to accept the recommendation of their representatives, then it was absolutely necessary that none of them should waver at the time of the real fight. He (the speaker), however, hoped that such a serious contingency would not occur. But in the event it was thrust upon them, they should be prepared to stand up and fight to the bitterest end. This could not be done unless there was hundred per cent. unionism. From that day they should create that solidarity among their ranks which alone could carry them to victory.

MODERATE AND REASONABLE.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar who next addressed the meeting also spoke in the same strain. He exhorted the workers to join the union in large numbers and stand united in whatever course of action that they might be driven to adopt to assert their rights. The demands they were placing before the owners were very moderate and no fair-minded employer could reasonably take any exception to them.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

A resolution was then unanimously passed by which the workers declared that if no satisfactory response was forthcoming from the owners within 15 days of their representation of the grievances to the owners, a general strike would be called in the industry.

The meeting then terminated amidst enthusiatic cries of Kamgar-ki-jai.

WHY HE BECAME INDEPENCEWALLAH

Mahatma Gandhi's Advice To Students.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS AT GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

Presiding over the Nineth Convocation of the National University Mr. Gandhi, Chancellor, exhorted students to be ready for the campaign of civil disobedience, which, though he had not yet fixed, he was daily planning. Mr. Gandhi said they must do something this year in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress.

He had declared independence as their immediate objective although he was in favour of Dominion Status because Dominion Status was pitted against Independence and because Dominion Status as defined by Lord Russel, Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn was quite different from that enjoyed by Canada, Australia and South Africa. His own conception of Dominion Status included freedom to sever British connection at their will. But now they were told that India could not enjoy Dominion Status of that type for a long time.

THE CHOICE.

They could understand the significance of this. Their fetters of iron were sought to be exchanged for fetters of silver, gold or jewels. Personally he preferred fetters of iron as he could feel their rigour and aspire to be free one day. He had infinite patience to wait for complete independence if adherence to truth and nonviolence made it obligatory. But he had equal impatience for complete independence if it could be won through truth and non-violence.

If he was given the choice between being a witness to bloodshed and slavery he would prefer being witness to bloodshed rather than slavery. But he was more than ever confident after the experience of the last nine years that India would win independence only through non-violence and truth; whatever other countries might have done.

We, therefore, exhorted students of the National University to stick to the pledge they had taken of being non-violent and truthful and throw themselves into the fire of violence if it broke out, as foretold in newspapers after his arrest and the arrest of some others.

VILLAGE WORKERS.

Reading his statement the Registrar of the National University said that out of a donation of Rs. one lakh by Nagindas Amulakhari, a school for training village workers had been opened in which were admitted ten students who undertook to serve for at least five years after a training lasting from one to two years. Stipends were paid to these students to defray their expenses. They were trained in spinning, carding and carpentry, Indian economics, geography, Gujarati accounts, rural sanitation, hygiene, first aid to the injured and elementary medicine. Students of this school were at present engaged in conducting an economic enquiry in Matar Taluka with the help of a committee presided over by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

MEERUT ORDER & BOMBAY WORKERS.

—:o:—

Mass Meeting And Procession In Parel.

A mass meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay was held at Lalbagh under the chairmanship of Mr. Kandalker. The Baugh was decorated all-round with the usual placards.

The following resolution was passed unanimously amidst shouts of "Down with Imperialism", "Down with Capitalism", "Victory to the Red Flag":—

"This meeting of the workers held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union considers the commital order to Sessions, of their 31 leaders by the Special Magistrate, under Section 121-A, I. P. C., at Meerut, as once more bringing out the fact that Imperialism is determined to smash all militant Trade Union movement of Indian workers.

This meeting, therefore, reiterates its condemnation of Imperialist Government and congratulates their leaders.

This meeting further calls upon the workers to give a fitting reply to the standing challenge of Imperialism, by strengthening their militant organization."

Messrs. Vitoba, Nerker, Majid, Tavde and other workers exhorted their comrades to stand by the "Red Flag", under any circumstances.

Mr. Bukharey and Dr. Gavande exposed the policy of the Imperialist Government in arresting their comrades.

After the meeting was over, a procession was formed which marched to the Girni Kamgar Union Office singing the "International".

Ratio Battle To Be Revived.

WANTED IMMEDIATE GOLD CURRENCY.

RESOLUTIONS FOR FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The "Free Press" understands important problems confronting Indian businessmen will be discussed at the third annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which will be held in Delhi on February 14 and 15 under the presidentship of Mr. G. D. Birla, M.L.A. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to open the deliberations.

As many as 72 resolutions on subjects vitally affecting the economic interests of the country have been tabled for discussion. The first resolution, as is natural, refers to the Exchange Ratio and views with grave alarm the results of ill-advised and disastrous ratio of 1s. 6d. on the trade and industries of the country and opines that the time has come when Government can no longer remain indifferent and pursue their currency and Exchange policy, which, if continued, will accentuate still more the present adverse conditions and cripple forever trade, industries and agriculture of this country.

The resolution also contains an emphatic protest against the policy of continued deflation for maintaining the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 6d. as endangering the establishment of an effective Gold Standard. This resolution also disapproves of the policy of selling silver in London instead of Bombay, the real bullion market of the country and urges that these sales of silver should not be carried on in a secretive manner as they are at present.

In the above circumstances the Federation urges reviewing of the whole financial position with the help of a selected number of people interested in Banking Commerce and Industry of the country from all over India.

IMMEDIATE GOLD CURRENCY.

The Federation will next urge for the immediate establishment of a real Gold Standard with a free gold mint and Gold Currency in the best interests of Indian industry and commerce.

By another resolution the Federation protests against the Government policy of selling Indian silver in London and recommends such sale in Bombay which has the biggest free and open sidver market in the world.

With reference to the depression in cotton Textile industry the Federation will strongly urge Government to help this most important national industry by raising the import on cotton or by some other effective means.

SUPPORT TO HAJI BILL.

As is natural the formation of an Indian Mercantile Marine will receive a good deal of attention of the Federation. In this connection the following resolution has been tabled by the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay:—

(a) The Federation while recording its disappointment, that the Government of India have till now taken no steps to give legal effect to the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee for the reservation of the coasting trade of India to vessels owned and controlled by Indians, strongly supports the Bill to reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji and records its deep appreciation of the support given by the Members of the Legislative Assembly to the motion to refer it to a select committee and trusts that the Bill will be placed on the Statute Book in due course.

(b) The Federation urges the Government of India to devise ways and means for encouraging the participation of Indian vessels in the Overseas Trade of the country and to take early steps for developing the ship-building industry in India.

(c) The Federation while welcoming the establishment of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" in Bombay urges that another training ship be stationed for the Bay of Bengal and also urges upon the Government of India to make it obligatory on the ships plying on the coast to give preference in the employment of their officers to those who obtain the necessary certificate of competency after undergoing training on the Training Ship.

(d) The Federation objects to the Deferred Rebate's system and calls upon the Government of India to take immediate steps to abolish the same without any further delay.

The U. P. Chamber has tabled a resolution reiterating the Federation's strong support to Mr. Haji's Bill to reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels and repudiates the suggestion that the proposed legislation aims at confiscation or expropriation. The Federation hopes that the Bill will be placed on the Statute Book at an early date.

As regards the Indian representation at the Imperial (Merchant Shipping legislation) Conference the Federation will record strong protest against the method of nomination adopted by the Government of India for the conference held last October in spite of the definite recommendation of the Federation that the Government of India should nominate thereto an Indian connected with Indian shipping.

The Federation will move another resolution stating that the decisions arrived at by the conference and confirmed on behalf of the Government of India by parties in whose nomination the Federation had not hand will not be binding on India and trusting that the India Government are not thus committed to nullifying the policy endorsed by the Indian public and the Legislative Assembly with a view to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine.

The Federation will also urge for the appointment of a commission consisting of majority of non-official Indians with an Indian Chairman to make recommendations for the economic development of India.

With reference to representation at the International Labour Conference several resolutions have been tabled drawing attention of the Government of India to the nomination of Mr. P. H. Browne as adviser to Indian Employers Delegate and to the statement of Sir Geoffrey Corbett to the credentials Committee and urging the Government to abandon the policy of nominating representatives chosen by other than national organisations.

Other resolutions will deal with difficulties and grievances in reference to various questions concerning the economic welfare of the country.

FOLLOW THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

little while more in order to end our suffering once for all. I assure you my friends if these Councillors don't go to the legislatures nothing will be lost. We have now seen the work in the Councils during the last seven years and we know we will be just as happy or unhappy as we are to-day. I would therefore request you to adopt a resodution here insisting that no one, whether on the Congress or on any other ticket, shall go to the Councils who claims to speak for the nation."

"PURNA SWARAJ."

"The Executive of the Congress" continued Mr. Rajagopalachari "has fixed the 26th January when every one of you must help in conveying the message of Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence throughout the country. On that day we must meet everywhere, in every village, town and city and assert with one voice our determination for full freedom. On the 26th of January the people of India must tell the Government, Full Freedom is what we shall strive for. You will have to meet on the 26th January and read the words that will be written by Mahatmaji. It will be something like this. We people of India have resolved to be free of all shackles including those of Britain. The whole of India must celebrate this ceremony. England has her officers in every village, and town to report occurrences. Let us therefore prepare for this great ceremony on the 26th January. You have to sent invitations to all leaders, friends, and relatives as for a marriage ceremony. If you only do this let me assure you no councillor will say I go to Councils on non-Congress ticket. They won't thereafter talk of tickets at all. This is the first and important demonstration on the 26th January. Then we want a demonstration from all nationalist intellectuals. All of them should refuse to have any thing to do with the Councils. If these two demonstrations are done before the end of January I assure you we shall have laid a good foundation for work.

A young friend asks me, why not boycott the schools and colleges and law courts. Mahatmaji has seen how weak we are and how unreliable we are. He cannot put forward a programme relying too much on our strength, and all at once. He takes into account all our weaknesses and has put forward a programme. Let us not refuse to do that which he expected us to do at once. If there are weak men we must put courage into them and strengthen them. During weak moments we must pray for strength. We have resolved to win freedom for our country during our life time. God helping, we will not leave this work to our children. I appeal to you friends to make this demonstration on the 26th January successful. I appeal to you to pass a resolution appealing to all to boycott the legislaturs and carry out the Congress resolution.

Seth Jamnalalji who presided read a resolution in Marathi appealing to all people to boycott the legislatures and carry out the Congress programme and asked the audience if any one of them wanted to say anything against it. Mr. Manmohar Bant Deshpande, a lawyer of the Responsivist party, opposed the resolution in so far as it concerned the Council question. He agreed with the other part of it. Replying to his criticism Mr. Rajagopalachariar said:

COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

"Seven years ago there was this kind of debate throughout this land. This time you may imagine that all that debate will begin again. But I think it won't. Things were then unknown but now everybody has experience. This matter was put forward and discussed from all points of view at the last Congress at Lahore, and it was decided that we should boycott the councils. There are friends, only two ways for attaining freedom, either by violence or by non-co-operation. It is not by argument that we can get Independence. In the Councils we can only argue. Therefore, when the Councils programme was first started it was put from other points of view. They promised to break the councils altogether. Within the first term itself they found it was impossible to do so. They gave up the idea of destruction, and then they began not to resign, but to walk out. They walked out and walked back also promptly. Then they began to spread a whisper that even offices may be taken. And now after seven years of fair trial the leader of the party Pandit Motilal Nehru who opposed the boycott and led the Council party along with Deshabandhu Das openly confessed that he could do nothing in the Councils and moved himself that councils should be boycotted. Shall we still go on arguing or shall we act like men of common sense after full experience? We have had enough of debate. Now let us act. Some are talking about seats being vacant and not being vacant. We have nothing to do with it. We have to fight the battle outside the Councils. And therefore it does not matter whether they seats in Councils are filled or not filled. Let the flunkies go and occupy those seats. We want only those who are intelligent who are fearless and who are nationalist in outlook to keep outside those councils. If Motilalji and Deshabandhu with all the backing they had, could not achieve anything, now when patriotism has been forgotten and has been substituted by personal ambition are you going to organise your Council party? It is no use debating the question over again. I advise you even from your own interest to join in the national programme whole-heartedly and boycott the Councils and join in the common fight. I appeal to all my friends in the Responsivist party to hasten to complete the resignations before the 26th January. The programme is clear, and let us act."

The resolution appealing to all Nationalist to keep out of the Councils and to carry out wholeheartedly the national programme was passed only one voting against.

The president in winding up the meeting appealed to the audience to join the Congress for the new year in large numbers. Enrolment of members is going on briskly and it is hoped by the evening a fairly large number will be enrolled.

DON'T CREATE CLEAVAGE IN RANKS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

that the first part endorsed the action of the Working Committee in connection with the Delhi manifesto and appreciated the efforts of the Viceroy. The speaker had opposed this because he thought the time for expressing congratulations to Viceroys and Governors and even to Indian "poppies" had long passed. After all, he said, the Viceroy was a British diplomat first and everything afterwards. (Laughter.)

The important part of the Congress resolution, he continued amidst laughter, was that it was decided that under the existing circumstances nothing would be gained by the Congress being represented at the Round Table Conference. At last the Round Table Conference was squared.

IMPLICATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE.

Referring to the declaration of Independence as their goal, Mr. Nariman asked the youths to realise its full implications. It was easy to make declarations but most difficult to give effect to them. That meant that they should be even prepared to lay down their lives for Freedom. "If you are not prepared to act up to your declarations then you will stand before the country and before the world as the greatest hypocrites and I will be the first to denounce you", he added. Britishers could understand Dominion Status, but they were incapable of imagining Independence for India and the fight in the words of Mr. Kelkar was bound to be "a fight ditch to ditch till the last drop of blood is shed".

THE GREATEST TRIUMPH.

Referring to the Liberal and Moderate leaders he said that the greatest triumph of the Congress was to push them into taking a big stride and even they were now demanding immediate Dominion Status. "We cannot agree to Dominion Status because it means British connection and British connection means exploitation and degradation of human beings."

"TEMPLES OF MAYA."

Mr. Nariman then referred to what he described as his old past-time, the Club-House (Council) which he had just left. He assured the audience that he had resigned his membership of the Council which had been rightly called the "Temples of Maya" without the least regret. He had repeatedly declared that a greater farce and greater fraud than the mock Councils and Assemblies never existed in any civilised part of the world. What was the result of a hundred years rule of Councils and Assemblies? he asked. The poverty of the people was as acute as ever, the death-rate of Indians was heavy, the percentage of education very very poor and their earnings miserable. Mr. Nariman gave comparative figures to prove that the Councils and Assemblies had done little to India.

In conclusion he appealed to the youths to follow up their words with actions and carry out the programme laid by the Congress.

WHAT YOUTHS STAND FOR.

Mr. Meherally said that the Lahore Congress was the culminating point of an year of strenuous activity and agitation. The country was showing resentment against foreign domination by challenging words and challenging acts. The youth, he said, stood for a higher ideal than Independence, namely, the establishment of complete Independence on the basis of a Socialist Government.

Mr. H. D. Raja exhorted the audience to organise the masses for action for the only salvation of the country lay in the hands of the masses.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy in an eloquent speech asked the youths to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress. He said the immediate question that faced them was how to implement the resolutions of the Congress. The time for mere platform, oratory and heroic had gone and the time for solid, constructive and sustained action had come. There was no use of talking of complete National Independence and Socialist Republics unless they had the requisite sanction behind those declarations. It would indeed be a mockery to revel in such talks without possessing that amount of absolute discipline in their ranks. If they were serious in their claim for Independence they had also certain fundamental responsibilities to shoulder.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

The greatest need of the hour was the immediate organisation of a Congress Militia in the City. The word of their commander should be their law and that would be possible only when they subjected individualism to general discipline for the common good of all. They had at the helm of the National Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru than whom there was, in India today, no greater Socialist or Republican. It was necessary, therefore, for all the radical elements in the country to rally round the flag he unfurled at Lahore and under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi work out the Congress programme, such as it was, honestly and faithfully.

EXHORTATION TO VOTERS.

The speaker then condemned the action of Mr Jamnadas Mehta and declared that it was now incumbent on every Congressman in the city to see that no voter registered his vote in favour any candidate for the Assembly or Council bye-election. Mr. Jamnadas should also be made to realise that without the support of the Congress he counted for nothing.

The meeting then terminated amidst cries of "Long Live Revolution".

POTENTIAL ARMY OFFICERS.

—:o:—

Nagpur University Convocation Address.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Professor Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, addressed the sixth Convocation of the Nagpur University to-day. He laid stress on the importance of the University Training Corps not merely because of its training potential army officers, but because it was a nursery of discipline. He advocated the inclusion of Oriental literature in University education and predicted great development in Oriental studies both on the scientific and the human side.—A. P.

"SPLENDID APPORTUNITY" MISSED.

—:o:—

Pandit Kunzru On Congress Policy.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Asked to state his views on the present political situation created by the Congress decisions, Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, M.L.A., who returned from England yesterday, says:—

The rejection of the Round Table Conference came as a great surprise to me. The Congress would have been perfectly right if it had insisted on the creation of a favourable atmosphere prior to the meeting of the Conference, but to refuse to attend a Round Table Conference which has been repeatedly asked for, where Indians would have been at perfect liberty after agreement amongst themselves to press their fullest demands on the British Government, is to throw away a splendid opportunity. Nobody denies that the Conference would have had to face many difficulties, but there would have been no need for a Round Table Conference had there been no difficulties to be surmounted. The Conference was needed just because there is room for negotiations.

MR. BENN'S EARNESTNESS.

Without being dogmatic I may say that I feel that there is a sincere desire in responsible circles to treat with India in a spirit of frankness and on a footing of mutual self-respect.

Every time I met Mr. Wedgwood Benn, he impressed me with his earnestness and genuine efforts to look at Indian problems from the Indian point of view. Had the unity created by the All-Parties' Conference lasted we could not but have made a strong impression at the Round Table Conference.

Earl Russel has now repudiated the first report of his speech.

The contradiction shows that it was not authorised by the Cabinet and newspaper comments show that the attempt to foreclose any Indian issue would be generally condemned.

As regards the boycott of Legislatures, I am afraid I cannot approve of it. The experience of 1921-22 should have been a sufficient warning. The fact that many Congress members who have resigned their seats in the Legislatures are offering themselves for re-election shows that this step is not widely supported in the country.

"KAYDE BHANG"

—:o:—

Yeshwant Sangit Mandali's New Marathi Play.

A crowded house greeted the first performance of the Marathi drama "Kayde-bhang" staged by the Yeshwant Sangit Mandali at the Ripon Theatre, Bombay, on Saturday night. This is an historical drama written by the rising Marathi dramatist Mr. B. G. Pendharkar. The story portrays to culture and patriotism of the Maratha period. Kranti, the spirited heroine of the play rather than marrying a Brahmin of her own fold, pledges her love to a young Khsatriya (Warrior Class), Sudin, a devout follower of Rana Pratap. Kajjaleshwar, the villain, who has betrayed his country to Rahimat Khan, the Mogul Prince, is engaged in a subtle plot to win Kranti as his bride. The drama is replete with humour which goes well with the plot. The story culminates in the triumph of patriotism, Kranti and Sudin being united in happy wedlock.

Prof. Shankarrao Sirnaik, who plays the role of heroine, carried the palm of acting as well as singing. Other acting honours were equally shared by the artists who played the comic roles Chandan and Badruddin, a Mogul character. The part of the villian was also well rendered.

"TROPIC MADNESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA.

—:o:—

Over half the world she had wandered in search of the only happiness her husband her left—her boy! Hidden in the fastnesses of a hideous island jungle she found him reclaimed him after a thrilling fight with native ignorance—vengeance and the insidious teachings of half crazed native parists. Then what exciting events happened, are very vividly portrayed in a thrilling drama "Tropic Madness" which runs this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). It is a scintilating drama of South Sea Love and superstition. The charming, vivacious Leatrice Joy has the leading role and portrays a London Society woman, brought by stretch of circumstances to the weaches of a volcanic island in the pacific. The scene of a stunning volcano eruption will live as one of the great thrill scenes of film history "Tropic Madness" is though primarily a story of tropic love and passion, yet the strange action of the drama calls for some of the most thrilling scenes of the year. Bound to the sacrificial stone, the death—laden knife already at her breast, a woman lies, content to give her life to save her love. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

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BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

—:o:—

Preparation For Satyagraha.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers Union a largely attended meeting of the Hawkers was held on Tuesday night in the People's Jinnah Hall, Mr. F. J. Ginwala presiding.

The President discussed the several grievances and the alleged harassment of the hawkers by the City police and by the Municipality, and said he would personally see the Heads of the Departments to deal with the cases. In case the hawkers' grievances was not redressed at the hands of the authorities the men would have to make preparation to offer Satyagraha. He therefore advised the men to enrol themselves as members of the Union and make complete preparation for the occasion.

Dr. Choksey advised the men to stand on their own legs to carry on the struggle. He said the Councils and the Corporation were mostly constituted of rich men, and there was little hope for the poor men like hawkers to expect any bettermnt in their condition.

Mr. Narayanswamy and others also spoke in suitable terms.

Thereafter the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting requests the President to personally see the authorities and to deal with the case; (2) That the Union should be registered under the Trade Union Act; (3) That a lawyer be engaged to attend the court on behalf of the hawkers and (4) That in case the hawkers did not receive any redress of their grievances from the hands of the authorities a day would be appointed to observe Hartal as a protest, and to demonstrate their protest a procession would be arranged.

"INDEPENDENCE WITH VENGEANCE" !

—:o:—

Punjab Zamindar Takes Fright.

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

Nawam Ahmed Yar Khan Daultrana, a prominent member of the Rural Party in the Punjab Legislative Council, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"In their appeal recently issued to the Mussalmans of India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari have called upon their co-religionists to support the decision of the Lahore Congress, which they characterise as a complete orientation of policy and aspiration. Though full of sentiments, the appeal fails to carry conviction and to explain what new policy and what new programme the Congress resolution has brought about so far as the achievement of India's freedom and the problem of minorities, particularly of Mussalmans, are concerned. At the most, the appeal is a deception on the two leaders themselves, and the sooner they get cured of it the better for themselves, their country and their community.

FACE REALITIES.

No amount of sentimental appeals and of pompous longwinded resolutions can get over the hard realities of Indian political life that stare politicians in the face to-day. Do not our leaders realise that by ignoring these they are unmistakeably delaying the advancement of India? It is strange that men like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari call the question of rights irrelevant at this stage and would have the Mussalmans struggle for so-called Independence.

The Independence resolution has been engineered to circumvent the vital question of rights and to evade the real issue. As against the appeal of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari, we have the strong denunciation of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Jinnah whose patriotism and sober commonsense are well-known. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari as well as the Muslim community will do well to give serious thought to Mr. Jinnah's words.

THE ECONOMIC TREND.

To turn to the economic trend of the Congress and its leaders, it is clear that they are against agriculturists and landholders. A long resolution asking the Government for the abolition of the Land Alienation Act was passed at the so-called All-India Suppressed Peoples' Conference which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made no secret of his socialism, and he advocated it in his presidential address. He is the well-known advocate of the Nationalisation of the land scheme and wants a change in the land laws and the basis of the present system of land tenure. Is it not a veiled attack on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act? Is not the whole doctrine of the Panditji's Socialism calculated to strike at the root of this one law which protects the Punjab Zemindars from the Banias? The Punjab Zeminders must beware of these designs of non-agriculturists. The campaign of non-payment of taxes will be yet another more subtle design to achieve the same end. If the agriculturists of the Punjab refuse to pay land revenue, their lands, according to the laws, will pass on to non-agriculturists, who will be willing to pay the price and land revenue. This would be independence with a vengeance."—A.P.

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—:o:—

SMALL-POX MORTALITY.

Health Officer's Statemement

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipality (Public Health Department) has issued the following Notice:—

The cases and deaths from Small-pox are on the increase.

Absolute protection against an attack of small-pox is conferred by recent successful vaccination. The vaccination of infants before they reach the age of 6 months is compulsory. All infants, therefore, should be vaccinated without undue delay. Older children and adults should be vaccinated every seven years and whenever there is reason to believe that they have been exposed to the infection of Small-pox.

There are 20 vaccination stations in the City where vaccination is performed free of charge. The vaccination station at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street is open daily between 8 and 11 a.m. (S. T.) and one temporary station has been opened at the Head Office, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, Bori Bunder working between 9-30 a.m. and 12 Noon (S. T.) on week days.

Leaflets showing the addresses and working hours of the stations can by obtained on application as any of the Municipal Charitable Dispensaries, at the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus or at the Central Vaccination Station, Parel.

Lymph will be supplied to messengers on the written request of any Medical Practitioners at Rs. 1/4/0 for a capsule containing five doses either at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder or at the Vaccination Depot, Supparibag Road, Parel, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.) on working days.

Health In Bombay Presidency.

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidenucy for the week ended January 4, are as follows:—

Cholera:—During this week only three Districts out of 27 in the Presidency including Sind—West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur—had cases of cholera to report. There were in all 59 attacks and 17 deaths against 32 and 11 in the preceding week. the total number of villages returning cases being 7 against 4. West Khandesh returned 22 attacks and 4 deaths against 4—0 in the previous week and Nasik 28 attacks and 10 deaths against 28—11. One village (Zaregaon) in Barsi Taluka of the Sholapur District was newly infected during the week and reported 9 attacks and 3 deaths.

Plague:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 542 attacks from plague and 362 deaths against 588 and 346 in the previous week. The number of villages which returned cases was 144 against 163; 26 of the former were newly affected. The return by Districts are as follows:—Nasik 13 attacks and 11 deaths against 3—0; Thana 8 attacks and 6 deaths against nil; Poona 7 attacks and 7 deaths against 23—12; Sholapur 35 attacks and 24 deaths against 25—18; Satara 80 attacks and 49 deaths against 65—33; Ratnagiri 21 attacks and 16 deaths against 17—8; Belgaum 56 attacks and 51 deaths against 218—143; Dharwar 274 attacks and 157 deaths against 185—105 and Bijapur 48 attacks and 41 deaths against 51—25.

Malaria.—During the week the Medical Officers on malaria duty in Sind visited 73 villages and treated 2,729 patients (1,932 for malaria and 797 for other complaints). They examined 818 persons for spleens and found 400 with enlarged spleens, giving a spleen rate of 48 per cent.

Small-Pox:—The following is the extent of prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by Districts during the week:—Surat 14 attacks and 2 deaths; Broach 20—0; Kaira 42—5; Ahmedabad 5—1; East Khandesh 331—84; West Khandesh 302—4; Nasik 105—26; Thana 14—3; Bombay Suburban 2—0; Kalaba 50—14; Poona 21—5; Sholapur 28—7; Satara 56—7; Ratnagiri 18—4; Belgaum 15—2; Dharwar 47—3; Bijapur 11—3 and Kanara 0—1. Total 1460—477 against 609—222 in the previous week.

Among towns the following suffered heavily:—Surat 67—50; Nadiad 22—38; Dakor 13—5; Ahmedabad 24—16; Dholka 16—2; Poona City 190—143; Poona Suburban 0—1; and Kirkee Cantonment 2—0.

"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA" IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Her Seventh Annual World Cruise.

Bringing the first annual influx of world cruising travellers, the Canadian Pacific world cruise liner "Empress of Australia" arrived in Bombay on Friday morning with a list of 400 British, Canadian and American passengers. It is sailing for Colombo next Friday. The tourists are divided into three groups and they will be leaving for different cities of India such as Delhi, Calcutta, Benares, Agra, etc., in four trains.

With Captain R. G. Latta on the bridge and Wm. MacInnes again the Cruise Director, the ship is making the seventh annual world cruise of the great Canadian travel system. She sailed from New York on December 2nd last, and her complete itinerary takes her 30,000 miles by sea with calls at Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Haifa, Port Said, Bombay, Colombo, Padang, Tandjong Priok, Singapore, Paknam, Manila, Hong Kong, Keelung, Shanghai, Chinwangtao, Beppu, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa, Colon, Havana and New York, with many visit to inland places from the different ports.

As usual the passenger list of the liner includes the cream of the leisured classes of three countries with a sprinkling of representatives of many of the nations of the world.

WHO'S WHO AMONG TOURISTS.

Among the prominent passengers from the British Isles and the Continent are:—

Lt. Col. H. L. Fitzpatrick, of London, who was Secretary to the Minister of Finance of the Egyptian Government and is now retired. He is an accomplished linguist, has visited practically all parts of the known world, and is a journalist of note.

Miss Louise Gerard, F.R.G.S., of London, is a well-known novelist, having nineteen volumes to her credit, which have been published in Great Britain, the Colonies, the Continent and America. She was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society for her travel articles on the Congo and West Africa. She is also a member of the Society of Authors and the London Lyceum Club.

Miss D. Thornton Clarke, F.R.G.S. of London, who was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society for attending the excavations at the Temple of Hera in the Island of Samos with Professor C. A. Cavvadias, late Director of the Archeological Museum in Athens, also at Ephesus and the Ancient City of Thrales in Asia Minor.

Miss M. J. Hopkins, of Eastbourne, England, is an accomplished musician and some years ago was a member of the De Wolfe Hopper Opera Company.

Count Ferdinand Montecuccoli and Count Henry Buqouy of Vienna Austria, who are circling the globe in company with Count Ulrich Ferdinand Kinsky, of Vienna. Count Kinsky is internationally known as a polo player.

Signor Dionino Moran Cifuentes, of Gijon, Spain, is special correspondent for the Spanish newspaper "El Noroeste."

Sir William Peake Mason and Lady Mason, of Compton Castle, Peaucefoot, Somerset, England.

Sir John and Lady Randles, of Keswick, England.

Among the prominent Canadians on board are:—

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Moysey and son Malcolm, of Toronto. Mr. Moysey was formerly the President of A. E. Moysey and Company, Stock Brokers, who have offices throughout Canada and in several large American cities. Two years ago, Mr. Moysey sold out the business and is now a private financier and capitalist, with headquarters in Toronto.

Mr. Harry T. McMillan, of Toronto, formerly Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada in that city, and now retired.

Dr. I. Gammell, LL.D., and Mrs. Gammell, of Montreal. Dr. Gammell is a prominent Educationalist in Canada, having been Master, Vice Rector and Rector, of the High School of Montreal for 41 years, retiring in June 1929.

Prominent passengers from the United States include:—

Dr. Arthur T. Hadley of New Haven, Conn., is President emeritus of Yale University and Mrs. Hadley.

Judge J. Estes, of Oklahoma City, Okla He is an Attorney-at-law and former Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of Oklahoma.

Professor T. S. Oldroyd, of Palo Alto, Cal. He is Curator of the Geology Department of Standford University, and Mrs. Oldroyd.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Knight and Miss Knight, of Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Cora E. Miller, President of the Wyckoff Bent Corp. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. C. M. Parish, of Tampa, Florida, well-known hotel proprietor in that city.

Miss Jane Sherzer, A.M. P.H.D., of Washington, D. C. from 1905 to ford, Ohio, which is now a part of 1917, Miss Sherzer was President of Oxford College for women, Ox-Miami University.

Mrs. Louise Girvan, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Montreal) who is one of the party is doing press propaganda work for the tourists.

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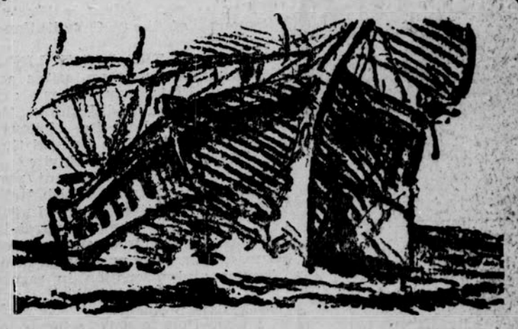

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INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

Swaraj By Stages.

The following is the continuation of the speeches made in Parliament on December 18 in the debate on the political situation in India:—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLIFTON BROWN.

I find myself in somewhat of a difficulty with regard to the Motion, but I regard it as applying to the case which I have in mind Hon. Members opposite will agree with me that in the great problem of India, which the Secretary of State and the Simon Commission have to face, there are many different angles from which it can be approached. All these angles have to be dealt with, and they constitute the most important problem that the House and this country have had to face for many a year. I hope that no words that I say will raise any awkward question for the Government, the Secretary of State or the Simon Commission. The other day I read the comments of an Indian paper respecting the Debate which took place in this House, and they said that the wisest words spoken in that Debate were spoken by the right hon. Member for Spen Valley (Sir J. Simon) when he said:

"It is useless to pretend that the incidents leading to this Debate have not for the time being added to our own difficulties, through no fault of our own."—(Official Report, 7th November, 1929; col. 1337, Vol. 231.)

The Motion says:

"That this House welcomes the evidence of the co-operation of Indian representatives in the settlement of the Constitutional question."

FOLLOWED THE RIGHT LINES.

The Indian representatives are of many kinds, many races and many religions, and I think the Viceroy's Proclamation followed the right lines, when he said that the Government would invite.

"representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of the Indian States to meet them, separately or together as circumstances may demand, for the purpose of conference and discussion in regard both to the British-Indian and all-Indian problems."

I hope that in this scheme of co-operation the Indian representation includes the representatives of the Indian States—the Princes of India. I do not think that it is realised the great political power that the Princes of India have. I do not think that it is realised that the Treaties that we have with the one-third of India which is governed by the Princes, which Treaties were made by Queen Victoria and confirmed by King Edward and the present King, present a problem which is one of the most difficult if we want the question of the real representation of India dealt with in a proper manner. The problems of the Indian States require careful and sympathetic treatment. In the first place, they want definitely to know what real co-operation will amount to with the Government of India, in connection with any further proposals towards altering the Constitution, and I submit that their susceptibilities in this direction must be satisfied before we can get any real co-operation in India. They want to be sure that the Government of India will not usurp other powers than those which have been agreed to in their Treaty rights.

Secondly, they are at the present time unhappy about some of their fiscal relations. While the Government of India can put on a protective tariff and alter the fiscal relations, the Indian States, who have to pay more for their ploughs and machinery, get nothing back out of the taxes which the Government of India have levied. They fear that their Treaty rights may be handed over to British India. That is a big problem which must be carefully dealt with. The other day, I received a letter from a friend of mine in India. He said that he wished people who are in a hurry about India would think before they act:

"Most of them know so pitifully little of the problems out here and of the conditions that we live and move and have our being in. They do not grasp that the vocal politically-minded class represent one-fourth of one per cent. of the whole of India."

A VOCAL MINORITY.

The politically-minded class, some of them are the Princes, are a very small minority, but they are a very vocal minority and cannot be ignored. It often happens that the politically-minded who speak out lead the others. If you do not know the people of India, if you have not lived amongst these 300,000,000 people for several years, you fall to realise their tremendous ignorance on political matters. At least 90 per cent. of them cannot read or write, and when they are led, as they were in the Mutiny by some scare about greased cartridges, by something which affects their religion, you cannot pay too much attention to the small number of politically-minded people in India.

Small beginnings have great endings; and the politicians of India are quite entitled to put their needs before the Government of India and before the people of this country. While I hope we shall do all we can gradually and slowly to press forward in fulfilment of the promise we have given, we must go slowly for many years before we can reach the goal of self-government for India. The very people who are now crying out for self-government for India would be the first to cry out for a return of the British troops and the British regime in India if it was withdrawn. I believe the co-operation of all Indian representatives is necessary, particularly in relation to the expression of political opinion, and if we go steadily along the line we are trying to go and get the support and co-operation of all classes of opinion, not least the co-operation of the Indian Princes and Native States, we shall stand a good chance of solving the biggest problem that this country has to face.

MADE OUT A GOOD CASE.

Mr. BROTHERS: The hon. and gallant Member for Newbury (Brigadier-General Brown) has made, I think, a really good case for the Motion of the hon. Member for East Leyton (Mr. Brockway). I have been in India, and the people of India are a very lovable race. They may be excitable, but so are all non-educated people, taken in the mass. They are not to blame for that. If they are not able to state their case before a Commission, or if they have not the vote, it is not their fault; it is our fault. We should try to cultivate a better spirit between the two nations. Mere government by fear will not do. We have to realise that they are a nation just as we are a nation, and if we approach the problem in that way we shall do some good. I do not think we ought to consider the question of right as regards India merely from the point of view of trade, but rather on the basis of justice. I am specially interested in the cotton trade, and I know that the unrest in India has a very detrimental effect on the cotton trade of Lancashire, where many of our people are now unemployed. I had the privilege and the good fortune to be in the legislative assembly at Delhi on 2nd February, 1927, when they were debating the question of political prisoners. I listened to the debate for the whole of the day, and heard the arguments for, and the defence of Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, as he was called.

A CASE NOT MADE OUT.

I am speaking from memory, but I remember pretty well all the incidents, and I believe that the case for keeping political prisoners in prison was not made out. The Motion was:

"The Assembly recommends the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased immediately to release from prison or bring to trial all the detenus under detention under the Bengal Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1925."

On a division the Ayes were 63 and the Noes 50. I quite realise that at times it may be difficult to obtain witnesses because of fear, but that is no reason why these prisoners should not have a fair trial. I have been making inquiries to-day, and I believe the Bengal Ordinance is not now into that matter. I hope the Secretary of State for India will give this motion due consideration in the interests of this country and in the interests of the people of India.

Colonel Howard-Bury: On reading the Motion put down by the hon. Member for East Leyton (Mr. Brockway) I was rather surprised to see that a change had been made from political prosecutions in India to the very much more moderate Motion dealing with the political situation in India, and I confess that I think the Secretary of State for India must have been behind the Mover of the Motion when he made it in these particular terms. They are so moderate and so different from what we were originally led to expect under the title "Political prosecutions in India." The first part of the speech of the hon. Gentleman certainly alluded to certain political prosecutions which are taking place at the present time. He referred especially to the Meerut case, and I see in to-day's paper that a Mr. Kelkar, who is a member of the Central Legislature, is to head an appeal to Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi asking these two leaders to secure an amnesty for certain persons and generally for all the Meerut trial prisoners.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Hear, hear!

DEPRIVING KING-EMPEROR OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Colonel Howard-Bury: The hon. Member says "Hear, hear," but does he realise the accusation against these men? Does he realise that they are in a very different position from those who were amnestied under the Gandhi-Reading Conversations, that they are accused to-day of conspiring to deprive the King-Emperor of the sovereignty of British India, that they plan to hold the means of communication throughout the country, and that they are acting under instructions from Moscow, and are working for a general strike?

Proceeding Colonel HOWARD-BURY: I want to deal with the last part of the Motion, in which occur the words "particularly in relation to the expression of political opinion." Hon. Members have alluded in their speeches to these prosecutions and have claimed that those concerned are representatives of political opinion. With all due respect to your ruling, I want to point out that these are cases of revolutionary activity, and that they have nothing whatever to do with political opinions. Hon. Members opposite would have an amnesty for these prisoners, but I want to prove that these prisoners, are in a totally different category from ordinary political prisoners or those who express a rather more violent opinion as to what should be done. These agitations are definite attempts to overturn the Government of the country by violence, with the aid of foreign money. With due respect I suggest that when proclamations are issued to the peasants of India, illiterate people as they are, with a great respect for the written word—

Mr. BROTHERS: They cannot read it.

"RESPECT FOR THE WRITTEN WORD."

Colonel HOWARD-BURY: That is true, but there is one man in every village who has to make out the taxes for the village, and he can read and write. To him is handed one of these documents and he reads some such statement as this:

"Peasants of India. Confiscate the land, hurry to the firing line to destroy the Imperialist colonial system! India must be liberated!"

That sort of thing is read out and the peasants believe everything. Even in this country one often finds that because a statement has been seen in a newspaper it is looked upon as a fact. You have these inflammatory documents circulated:

"The soil of India is rising in flames in the attack on British Imperialism."

What good is that sort of thing going to do in India? These peasants are easily roused by people who go around with these inflammatory documents. How many lives have been lost in India as a result? During the Bombay strikes there were the Communist agitators. Are they to be amnestied? We have to realise that the politically-minded people of India are but a quarter or 1 per cent. of the vast population of India. We are apt to pay far too much attention to that very small but very noisy minority. The hon. Member for Bolton (Mr. Brothers) knows India, and no doubt he has travelled widely in India. He spoke of India as a nation. India is not a nation; it is 40, 50 or 60 different nations, all speaking different languages, with four or five different religions. It is impossible to look upon the country as a single nation.

A SIX WEEKS' SOJOURN.

The hon. and gallant Member for Central Hull (Lieut-Commander Kenworthy) is to visit India. No doubt he wishes to come back with a certain amount of information, but what information is he likely to get in five or six weeks? He will travel around and meet various members of the different political parties, who will express different views to him. But is he going to travel through the country? Is he going to see the vast masses of the people who are not vocal? Will he learn their views? He would learn far more if he travelled with some Commissioner or Deputy-Commissioner on a tour from village to village, and saw how justice was administered, how the villagers looked to the Commissioner as the representative of law and order—often one white man amongst a million. The natives bring even their religious questions to him for decision, so great is the confidence that they have in him. Have those millions any idea of what "dominion status" or democracy means? Not the slightest. They have had no political education whatever. If you talked with them their conversation would be of their crops, good or bad, the rainfall, or the price of bread, and of nothing beyond that. When you bring an agitator amongst them he puts new ideas into their heads and stirs them up, and instead of a peaceful community you get a community—

MISS WILKINSON'S RETORT.

Miss WILKINSON: Does not the hon. and gallant Member go to Chelmsford and stir the people there, or try to?

Colonel HOWARD-BURY: The hon. Lady went there, and I read the report of her speech with much interest. She said that she and her party were going to tire us out, but I think that we should tire her out, because we are not accustomed to an eight hours day, as hon. Members opposite are. Whether one goes to the aborigines with their bows and arrows, or to the cultivators in the United Provinces, one never hears a word of politics spoken. They are a happy and contented people. Why bring discontent all of a sudden to them by introducing politics? The Maharajah of Benares said the other day:

"The ever-indulgent British Government, eager to reward India for its war service, made a fateful announcement in 1917, anticipating the actual state of things by at least half a century, and trying to build a twentieth century constitution with materials of the Middle Ages."

Col: Howard Bury: I think we are entitled to ask the leaders in India to refrain from suspicion and accept the conditions such as they are. Their co-operation will determine the rate of advance, and, as my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Newbury (Brigadier-General Brown) has said, we ought to hasten slowly. Events in the East move slowly. India for a thousand years did not advance, and to bring the fruits of Western civilisation suddenly to a country where more than 30 per cent. of the population are illiterate would be fatal. They do not understand Western civilisation and Western ideas of government.

SWARAJ BY STAGES.

India is a vast country of which over one-third belongs to native States, and with a population speaking more than 40 different languages. How are you going to institute any form of Dominion status there? Give the self-government bit by bit. Educate them slowly up to the time when it may be possible to give them full self-government, but it will have to be a slow process. What India wants most of all, and what is even more important than Dominon status, is racial equality within the Empire. That is their demand and that is what they really want.

It is not so much the form of Government about which they are concerned as the demand that they should be considered as racial equals throughout the Empire, and if you grant them that concession and then, bit by bit, give them the forms of government which they need, you will go a long way towards conciliating all the inhabitants of India. While doing that, and while backing up the Viceroy in his conciliatory policy we ought to assure ourselves at the same time as trustees for that country, that law and order are being upheld with firmness. We ought to prevent subversive elements going into that country and

(To Be Continued.)

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POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN INDIAN CIRCLES.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Delhi judgment needed reconsideration." While this was going on, there was sitting at the other end, the Hon. Raja Nawab Ali Khan, who is one of the signatories to the Central Committee's Report. Though he was interested to watch the young people discussing excitedly, I am not sure he heard their adverse comments of his findings on Indian situation. Interrogated by me as to why the signatories could not stipulate the period within which India ought to secure Dominion Status, the Raja Saheb was kind enough to say that it was impracticable. Of course, he was not clear to me whether it was impracticable for a body of nine people who differ from one another on every subject and could find it possible to be brief in their main findings and supplement it with various minutes of dissents to make the volume quite respectable in size though not in contents. The Raja Saheb humorously added, "now, you, boycotters, will have to eat up your words for having denounced us as we have given almost what the Nehru Report asks for."

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

As His Majesty's Government have so far announced no policy on the East African question, it is now obvious that there is no possibility of any statement being made in Parliament on any decision being taken thereon for two months more in view of the fact that the House, after its reassembling at the end of January, will be engaged in considering the first Budget of the second Labour Government. The postponement, therefore, means that no hasty aciton will be taken but that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India will have ample opportunity to press the Indian view-point on the subject of Common Electoral Roll to influence the Government to consider the Indian case more favourably than they have hitherto done. But the question that requires answer is the reason which prompted this delay on the part of the Colonial Office.

DELAYING ACTION.

It may be attributed to the general belief that is prevalent in the House that the scheme prepared by Lord Passfield, the Colonial Secretary, did not meet with the approval of his colleagues in the Cabinet and that he has now undertaken to submit a new scheme which would be acceptable not only to the whole Cabinet but more particularly to the Secretary of State for India who is adamant on the "bone of contention," the Common Roll. It must, however, be stated that even if a new scheme is drafted the Colonial Secretary is not inclined to support the findings of the Wilson Report. On the other hand, according to the Lobby gossips, Lord Passfield may ask for leave for the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee without any preliminary declaration. Of course, no one can claim to prophesise as to how far this course of action will be pursued but in the eventuality of this step being not taken, no one need be surprised if the Government merely laid down their future policy without leaving the matter to the decision of a Joint Parliamentary Committee, in which they are bound to find themselves in a hopeless minority. Though it must be conceded that the results of the joint collaboration will be conducive to establishing a permanent stability to the future policy one cannot ignore the fact that any such decision would be adverse to the Indian interest in Kenya due to the reactionary element which will be decidedly prevalent in the Joint Committee. It may, therefore, just be possible that the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who are acting as Watch-dogs, may press tthe point further and suggest that His Majesty's Government should follow the precedent laid down very recently by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, in his Russian policy and secure a Committee on Kenya only from amongst the members of the House of Commons.

SLAVERY IN INDIAN STATES.

In the House of Commons, the other day, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, stated in reply to Mr. Mander's question, that the Government of India were satisfied that "slavery in the ordinary sense does not exist in the Indian States." I do not know what is officially meant by the term "ordinary sense" since I find that though Sir William Vincent, on behalf of the Government of India, signed the International Convention against Slave Traffic at the Geneva Conference of 1926, he did not commit the Indian States and the latter are not a party to the Convention. I also find from the last census report of India that in Bikaner there are as many as 10,884 slaves. Then in Alwar, there are 2,589 males and 2,590 female slaves. They are still there in spite of the passing of a law for their total abolition. According to the census report, there are slave communities in many of the Rajputana States and in various States of the Western Indian States Agency, including the States of Kathiawad. In Rajputana and Central India, alone, there are in all 160,735 slaves of the chakar and daroga class. These communities are known by various names. It is also a matter of common knowledge that slaves, Hindu and Moslem alike, with their wives and children, are owned by some of the Princes. According to the extradition laws of these States, they cannot leave their States and can be forcibly brought back. I think the Indian States' People's Conference ought to take immediate steps to draw the attention of the Government of India to the slave traffic in the States of which, I presume, it is fully cognisant.

MAHATMAJI'S MISSION.

Mr. G. S. Dara, the editor of the "United India" (London) deserves congratulations for bringing out a brochure on the Mission and Message of Mahatma Gandhi. The publication in this country of this little volume ought to be considered opportune particularly when the Tory Press is engaged in the task of denouncing him as one who stands in the way of India's freedom. Though it is difficult to estimate in concise form the spirit that underlies Mahatma Gandhi's mission in life, Mr. Dara's present attempt will go a long way in assuring the average Britisher that the mystic saint of India is "unable to subscribe to the methods of bribery and deceit even for gaining entrance into Heaven much less for India's freedom, and that Heaven will not be Heaven and freedom will not be freedom if either is gained through such methods." In prefacing the work, Mr. Fenner Brockway says "if six persons in an English street were asked "Who is Gandhi?" I don't suppose more than three would have knowledge of him. Even those who had heard of him would probably dismiss him merely as some Indian revolutionary. It would be a lucky chance if one person were found in the six who had a realisation of the real significance of Gandhi." And then the member for East Leyton in the House of Common furnishes the answer thus: "Yet Gandhi probably wields a greater personal influence than any living man or woman. Millions of people in India regard him as a Christ. This influence is political only incidentally. Its basis is religious. Gandhi is revered in India, not so much because he is a man of extraordinary sincerity of character, seeking truth and living truth as he sees it. His political influence would be small, if his spiritual influence were not so great." The collection includes opinions on Mahatma Gandhi by Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes Lloyd George, Dr. Sutherland and a host of others. It is also a collection of the rare and precious writings of the great man, which will give food for thought to any Englishman who cares to invest a shilling in purchasing a copy.

HARIN IN AMERICA.

Harin Chattopadhyaya, who is now in New York, has been engaged, I understand from my friend over there, by Messrs. Feaking, Lecture Managers, to fulfil a contract of four months of recitals of his poems. Harin, it is understood, will give recitals and readings from his own poems and plays and lecture on Art and Music. He will travel throughout the States, visiting all the important towns and cities in America. The contract is expected to last till early May. Prior to his departure for New York early last month, Harin had a long interview with Madame Pavlova at her cottage in Hampstead when he had very interesting discussion on Indian art and Indian dances with the famous Russian Dancer. It is very likely that the Indian poet will visit the American Cinema Industry at Hollywood and also see Edison.

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What the People Say

SMALL-POX AND BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you can find space for the following few lines of public interest in your esteemed paper.

Lately I have come across a good many cases of small-pox with fatal results in some. This naturally leads me to think that an epidemic of small-pox, not unlike the one we experienced last year is very probable before long. Already Poona is passing through such an epidemic and signs are not wanting to indicate that Bombay may be in the same plight at no distant date.

Will the Bombay Municipality awake up in time and put forth all its efforts to nip this scourge in bud?

The only royal road to success for the Municipality is that it should work whole-heartedly to carry out preventive measures from house to house and door to door in the form of distributing leaflets to remove prejudice of illiterate masses against vaccination and vaccinate at his place each and every non-vaccinated person and re-vaccinate those who come forward voluntarily.

It does not speak much for an advanced Municipality to open a few extra vaccination centre in the city and invite the people for free vaccination. This hardly carries the message of prevention to the poor and illiterate masses, but it only invites the advance and educated class which need no invitation. On the contrary this class will demand immediate vaccination the moment it will smell such an epidemic. Indeed, it was a sight to see Europeans, Parsis and educated ladies with their kids at the Municipal Head Office Building with their sleaves up waiting in large numbers to get the "mark of safety" on their arms at the hands of Monicipal Vaccinators. Success is only be expected if the Municipality is able to reach each and every poor and illiterate home.

In a vast city like Bombay to start real preventive work in all the wards will require a big efficient staff and considerable expense to carry out the effective measures, but the Municipality can without much inconvenience and expense concentrate all its effort on one selected ward. The work in this direction will be instructive in its own way. There is a certain school of thought who sincerely do not believe in the preventive method of vaccination. At the end of the epidemic the Municipality will be able to show with facts and figures the hollowness of this school when there will be opportunity to compare the results obtained in this area with those in other parts of the city. The following few hints may be suggested to help to carry out effective measures to check the disease:—

1. For a successful campaign it is very essential to form a special organisation separate from the existing vaccination department which should be allowed to carry on its normal work.

2. A batch of ten or twelve medical men of persevering nature should be given this work who will be able to persuade and convince the public that vaccination is the only effective measure of prevention against small-pox—I mention qualified medical men particularly because they alone will be able to carry weight with the illiterate and create confidence in them about the effectiveness of vaccination.

3. This band of workers must go door to door without exception and vaccinate the people at the place instead of waiting for them to come to a vaccination station (vaccination does not require an elaborate outfit).

4. Vaccination must be done to all those who have not been vaccinated before and also re-vaccinate those who could be persuaded and convinced that it offers complete safety in the midst of the epidemic.

5. All the public schools must be at once inspected that no pupil or teacher remains unvaccinated.

6. All public institutions, i.e., boarding-houses, clubs, big offices, workshops, etc., must be approached through their proprietors or secretaries and vaccination carried out without exception.

7. Places like labour camps or chawls where labourers stay in large numbers in the most insanitary conditions must be thoroughly attacked.

In addition to these the usual practice of isolating the attacked persons to City Isolation Hospital be rigidly carried out.

I sincerely believe that if work is undertaken on the above lines the Municipality will not only have saved many valuable lives, but it will be able to establish a great principle of prevention and win not a mean credit to its public Health Department.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

LESSONS FOR THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Our local Tramway Company has a lot to learn yet, and it will do well to study the methods of other tramway companies. My recent trip to Calcutta forced me to compare it to the Calcutta Tramway Company, which pays far greater attention to the convenience of passengers than the "BEST" has ever done. A few points may be mentioned:

1. Cheap Mid-day fares. These cheap fares come into force during the quiet hours after the morning office rush is over and last till the evening rush starts. They are half the usual fares. Thus, instead of withdrawing a very large number of cars from circulation during these hours as the Bombay Company does, they manage to run practically the whole stock all the time. If the system pays in Calcutta, it is difficult to see why it should not pay here. This ought to benefit the public as well as the Tramway Company.

2. All Day Tickets. These are issued on Sundays and Bank Holidays only and are available from "the first car to the last car" as they put it, on any portion of the Company's lines. They charge six annas for it and find it pays them.

3. Monthly Season Tickets. Railway companies issue monthly season tickets and the Calcutta Tramway Company does. There is no earthly reason why the Bombay Tramway Company should not do so, except their indifference to the convenience of the public.

4. They might save time by making some of the stoppages optional and indicating these by boards of a different colour.

I know very well that railway and tramway companies are run for profit and not for serving the public in any way. But they may at least have the sense to adopt methods which are found to pay by other similar companies, even if they incidentally happen to be more convenient to the public. For instance the Calcutta Company has also a system of buses, on which they charge the same fares as on the tramway system, and also issue tickets in conjunction with the tramways for combined journeys by bus and tram. Of course, the Tramway Company will not listen to anything like that here, otherwise they will not be able to charge the extravagant fares they charge over the bus system. The Calcutta Company is not an exception in this matter. The bus and tramways are owned by one Company in Paris for instance and there too the scale of fares is the same for both, and I do not suppose that these companies are philanthropically inclined either. I hope the Tramway Company will see the point of these remarks at least in so far as regards their profit, which is bound to increase if they give more facilities to the travelling public. They could also use a little more common sense in the methods in use at present. For instance in direct tickets, it is not necessary to punch the destination at all, since a man pays the same fare, whatever point he may get down at. I will not take any more space, but there is obviously room for improvement if only the Company will try to be up-to-date.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Girgaon, Bombay,
Jan. 8

ACID THROWING IN BANDRA.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It seems really strange that there has not up to now appeared in any of the papers a single line regarding the notorious incident which affected the whole of Bandra on the night of the 25th December, although the fact is known all over the town. A dastardly attempt was made by some hooligans to wreck a dance party by putting practically the whole of Bandra into darkness by interfering with the electrical installation, and, in the confusion of the darkness caused, throwing a bulb containing sulphuric acid among the guests that were assembled at the dance on the tennis court of the "Rest," Ranwar. Were it not for the providential obstruction of the fatal missile caused by a tree there might have been serious injuries inflicted on some of the guests as is evidenced by the damage done to clothing and other articles and injuries to some of the guests. The matter was immediately reported to the police, and it appears that inquiries have been set afoot, but up to now there seems to be no indication of any arrest or prosecution, although clues are not wanting which will bring the offenders to book. The culprits are still at large, and being at large, one cannot but expect that they will do all in their power to tamper with the evidence. It is expected that the police will do all in their power to see that these wild and irresponsible persons are severely dealt with and thus inspire confidence amongst the public.

The public would like to know what investigations have been made by Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. as regards the tampering of the electrical installation, for if deeds like these are allowed to pass by unpunished, there can be no security of life and property in the town.—Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI

"SEIENCE AND RELIGION"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed journal, please allow me to ask the author of "Science and Religion," if he believes in (1) the divinity of man, (2) after life, (3) and in evolution. Thanking you,—Yours, etc.,

BHAVANI SHANKER.

13 B, Patker's New Building,
Bandra.

INDUSTRAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read, with interest, in your columns (vide issue of 7-1-30), an appeal for help to The American Mission School for the Blind at Dadar, nor can there be two opinions about the help of a Home for the Blind being a most deserving cause for financial aid.

My aim in writing to your leading Nationalist paper is *also* to invite the attention of your readers to a similar Home for the Blind near Golpitha (in the centre of Bombay City proper) "founded and run solely by Indians" without any foreign or missionary help and without any communal or religious restrictions or aims of any kind whatsoever. This is the N. S. D. *Industrial* Home for the Blind, Northbrooke Street, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, near Round Temple, Bombay. 4: and Mr. F. J. Ginwala, our Nationalist of Bombay, is its Honorary Secretary. Will some of your readers, who can spare friends and time, condescend to pay an inspection visit to this Home and see matters for themselves.?—Yours, etc.,

N. D. CHADDA.

PROPOSED INDORE MARRIAGE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 11.

With reference to the report in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th instant anent the proposed marriage between Mr. Rashid and a Hindu girl, careful inquiries show that the young lady is in no way related to His Highness Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, the ex-Maharaja of Indore State. It is also rumoured, [illegible] responsible quarters, that His Highness Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar has no interest in this marriage. The Hindu girl in question returned from Europe about 3 months ago, and lived with her mother for a short time, but before the arrival of His Highness Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar she has been for about 2 months living at the residence of Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar, the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

A strong agitation has been set afoot and efforts made by certain influential local Hindu bodies to prevent the consumation of this marriage.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

The list of further contributions towards H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund, is as under:—

Amont already announced, Rs. 5,58,160-7-2; The Collector of Poona, Rs. 5,079-2-0; The Huzur Dy. Collector of Kolaba, Alibag, Rs. 2,268-10-3; The Taluka Committee, Malegaon, through the Mamlatdar, Malegaon, Rs. 1,079; The Taluka Committee, Nandgaon, through the Mamlatdar, Nandgaon, Rs. 703-14-0; The Huzur Dy. Collector, West Khandesh, Rs. 423-7-0; Mr. Motilal Balmukund Mutha, Rs. 300. The Taluka Committee, Niphad, through the Mamlatdar, Niphad, Rs. 180; The Mamlatdar, Nawapur, Rs. 170-4-0; The Treasury Officer, Ahmedabad, Rs. 116; The Staff of the Chief Medical Officer, B. B. & C. I. Rly. through Dr. T. S. Jackson, Rs. 100-8-0; Mr. J. Monteath, Rs. 100; The Taluka Committee, Baglan, through the Mamlatdar, Baglan, Rs. 31-8-0; The Staff of the Locomotive Deptt. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Ajmer, Rs. 26-10-0; The Staff of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Rs. 10; Less than Rs. 5/-, Rs. 2-14-0. Total Rs. 5,63,752-4-5.

Gift of 48 bottles, 25 McKesson's Quinine Bisulphate 2 grains pills from Messrs. International Trading Coy., Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

FALL IN WITH MARCH OF EVENTS.

—:o:—

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar in the course of his speech at the Pudukotah States Peoples' Conference said: Those of us in India who see difficult and trying times ahead in India's national struggle can only hope that in the Indian States no counsel of reaction and reversion to primitive methods or forms of administration and no other attempts to exploit the undoubted loyalty of Indian Princes to the British Crown for the purpose of thwarting India's struggle for freedom will be made or permitted. We sincerely hope that Indian Princes in their own interests, whenever final solution of Indian problems is reached, will see the wisdom of being ready to fall into line with the march of events in British India by bringing their own States to a stage wherein full responsible Government is established at their own instance and initiative in their own territories and will realise that their relations with free India, whether on Dominion or other basis, will be much freer and more satisfactory than that which subsists in the present system.—A. P.

—:o:—

REPEAL OF COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

—:o:—

Government Invites Opinion. On Mr. Swaminarain's Bill.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association held on the 30th ultimo the following matter was considered, viz., the draft reply to be made to the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, re: Bill to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act of 1922.

Also the letter handed to the President by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta from the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association on the same subject was read.

Mr. Ramnarain J. Rathi said that the Board should convene a meeting of the Representative Committee before sending the reply as it concerned the whole trade.

The President said that as the Government had asked for the views of the Board there was no necessity for convening such a meeting of the Representative Committee.

After further discussion the Board passed a draft reply as prepared by the President.

OPINIONS OF SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorboojadoss, Banker & Ex. Sheriff of Madras.
I have seen the Chemical Diamonds. In my opinion they are in almost all respects such as brilliance, lustre, whiteness and hardness compare very favourably to the real diamonds.

N. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Esq., Inspector of Police, Haripad, Travancore.
The sample stone that you sent me is found to be satisfactory. Please send the following Chemical Diamonds.

A. H. Foong, Esq., Blackburn Lane, Bow Bazaar. Calcutta.
Thanks very much for the Chemical Diamonds which you have sent me. It is very nice.

C. S. Swetaranyam, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore.
I just received your V.P. and honoured the same. The diamonds seem to be good, and I believe it will give us satisfaction.

D. V. Sabnis, Esq., Prothonotary Office, High Court, Bombay.
I am in receipt of your V.P.P. of a diamond. It appears to be very clear and brilliant.

Jeetmal Mahalchand, Esq., Banker, Churu (Rajputana).
The jewels sent have been received, and have given full satisfaction to ourselves and our friends.

P. S. Vijayendra Roy, Esq., Hon. Magistrate, Tirupapuliyur.
Yesterday I received your V.P. Parcel containing the 1¼ carat stone. I am pleased with the same.

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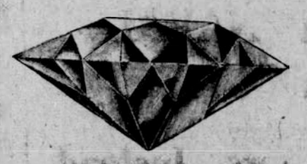

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K. Balasimha Rao, Esq., B.A., M. B. & C. M., Dt. Medl. Officer, Cuddalore, N.T.
Received your Ch. Diamonds sent a few days back. They are satisfactory for their price. Please send the following.

Waman Rao R. Vaidya, Esq., Manganese Depot, Bombay 10.
I am in receipt of your diamond which is very much to my liking. Please send me one pair of Indian Ear Setting No. 6 of 14 stones.

S. Kolandavelu, Esq., Raja Sir Annamalaj Chettiar. Rice Mill, Shwebo.
Received your V.P.P. I have introduced to our Burma ladies who say that it is really worth.
Dewan Bahadur.

K. Suryanarayana Murthi Naidu Garu. Landlord, Coconada.
The stones look well.
Rao Sahib

C. Dharmalinga Mudaliar, Government Contractor, Mint Street, Madras.
I have seen your Chemical Dimonds and examined them I am satisfied in all respects. They are equal to genuine one and are very cheap.

Chiranjilal Raichand, Churu.
These chemical dimonds are nice in every respect.

T. S. Chetty, Esq., Kanadukathan.
Having seen stones sent by you to Mr. Krishna Chetty, I was immensely pleased to order you.

Mahadeva Prasad Mukhtor, Esq., Olandganj, Jaunpur, U. P.
I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your stones and that I find it extremely satisfactory.

P. J. Mambasavala, Esq., C/o. G. N. Kagzi, Esq., No. 280 Sekhmemon Street, Bombay.
I received your V.P. Parcel of your Chemical Dimond of one carat. I am very glad to see the quality.

A. R. K. Swami Naidu, Esq., Attani, Kilvani P.O., Bhawani.
I was satisfied by supply of your stones.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930.

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BRITAIN & NAVAL DISARMAMENT.

Wants 50 Cruisers Instead Of 70.

MR. ALEXANDER'S STATEMENT.

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

The Prime Minister who during the next ten days will devote himself almost exclusively to business relating to Five Power Naval Conference will resume his conversations with the Japanese delegates on Monday. He is spending the week-end in his country residence the Chequers, where to-day the Japanese delegates were among the guests at luncheon party. The function was primarily of a social nature.

It became known authoritatively in autumn that the Admiralty had revised its estimate of the Empire's minimum cruiser needs in the light of the various circumstances, notably the Pact of Paris and improved world political relationships, and that the number of 70 cruisers which were asked for at the Geneva Conference in 1927 had in consequnce been reduced to 50. A public statement on the subject was made for the first time last night by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, in a speech at Shefield. He pointed out that in a matter of policy of this kind government was responsible and must answer to the nation but he thought it opportune to explain the Admiralty's view. The estimate of defence requirements of Empire had been summed up in the policy of successive governments here and in the dominions, namely, one power naval standard in the matter of capital ships. This had been very simply expressed in the form parity with the greatest other naval power. This was the main achievement of the Washington Conference. In cruisers it was not so simple and this was the crux at the Geneva Conference where the powers had failed to reach and agreement. One of the most important aims of the London Conference would be to reconcile our defence needs in the matter of cruisers with the requirements of the international agreement.

THE LOWEST FIGURE.

After the Washington Conference the needs of the British Empire in cruisers' strength was fixed by the Board of Admiralty at 70 cruisers. That was the number which, if conditions had remained the same, would be Britain's requirement to-day; but to-day they had to take account of the new situation which had arisen through the signature of the Pact of Paris outlawing war by most of the nations in the world, including all the major naval powers—not only those who are members of the League of Nations but also by United States of America who by their authorship of this Pact took their second great step in practical solution of world's need for assured peace. With such powerful support for peace they felt justified in looking forward to a period in which armed conflicts need not be expected. The Board of Admiralty, therefore, having regard to all circumstances to-day and especially the Pact of Paris and improved world political relationships, were prepared to agree to fifty cruisers as the minimum needs of the Empire upto the next date for the conference and revision about 1936. That figure was the lowest that could be fixed to meet even peace conditions. In the present world circumstances the responsibilities of the British Commonwealth, both Imperial and International, including large commitment to the League of Nations, were enormous and the navy was required again and again, as illustrated in the recent Palestine disturbances, to take both precautionary and effective action for carrying out its obligation to keep peace in some parts of the world even when major Powers were at peace. They hoped that international peace might be permanent and that further agreement in 1936 would confirm and extend the present agreement. But if unhappily international horizon should become in future less unclouded it would be open to the Board of Admiralty to review their position and make further proposals. Government proposals for reduction in the number of cruisers to fifty was of course dependent upon agreement at the forthcoming conference on adequate limitation of projected building programmes being made by other Powers. Our aim was to reduce the existing commitments and to stabilise the position by mutual agreement with others avoiding competitive building and excessive expenditure.

CAPITAL SHIPS.

Referring to capital ships they would like to achieve agreement whereby these ships whose number size and gun calibre were fixed at Washington might be replaced by capital ships less expensive to build and maintain. Britain had assured America of her willingness to concede full and friendly parity in all categories but regarding cruisers the difficulty had been to get agreement as to what should be the proper equation—as to how total tonnage covered by parity should be allocated and as to what size of ship should be built inside that tonnage it was now hoped that a lasting basis of agreement not only on the question of parity between Britain and America but also with regard to rations betwen Britain and other countries would be reached.—B.O.W.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Colban Requested To Attend As Observer.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Geneva.—Mr. Arthur Henderson has requested the Secretary General of the League of Nations to inform Mr. Colban, Chief of Disarmament Section of the League Secretariat, that in view of the important bearing which the London Conference is likely to have upon the work of the League Preparatory Disarmament Committee, the British Government are of the opinion that it will be very useful if Mr. Colban will attend the Conference as an observer without participating in its deliberations.—Reuter.

GENERAL REPARATIONS.

—:o:—

ALL OBSTACLES REMOVED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Hague.—A second rebuke within a week was administered to the Germans by Mr. Snowden, who declared that plenipotentiaries ought to settle things without always referring to somebody else. Consequently the Germans within two hours submitted a memorandum containing their proposals on the three points still at issue, namely the date of payment, security of assigned revenues, and the conditions of a moratorium. As a result of the discussion on the Germans proposals, practically all obstacles in the way of a settlement of the German reparations were removed.—Reuter.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

—:o:—

SATISFACTORY COMPROMISE?

Pt. Motilal Hears Both Sides.

CALCUTTA Jan. 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who arrived here this morning in connection with the Bengal Congress dispute heard both the parties. It is understood he would evolve a compromise satisfactory to both the parties. The conversation will be resumed to-morrow.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA GOSHALA CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The Recepttion Committee of the All-India Goshala Conference was held yesterday at the Sammelan office. Letters of opinion which came from different Goshalas for presidentship were put before the Committee and finding the majority of opinion in favour of Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singha, M. L. A., Monghyr, it has been resolved to request him to preside over the forthcoming session, which will be held on 27th, 28th, and 29th inst. invitation letters and ballot papers have been sent to all Goshalas committees requesting them to represent at the session,

RESIGN AND PREPARE FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Prakasam On Implications. Of Congress Mandate.

MADRAS. Jan. 8.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., in the course of a statement, says:—

Some friends who are in Legislatures seem to think that the moment they are sending their resignations, they have carried out the Congress mandate while some others think that the decision of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee is not open to criticism when once a decision is arrived at. I do not agree with either of them. If we accept the Congress mandate as absolutely binding without least deviation it is the duty of everyone of us not only to resign, but also go straight away to the country, select a particular area for carrying on Civil Disobedience, and be engaged in it until further orders. Those of us who merely grow eloquent over the peremptory nature of the Congress mandate in law courts or private business without paying least attention to the work in the country cannot be considered to be obeying the Congress mandate.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Lagislative Department: Following members have resigned their seats in the Assembly:—Mr. E. H. H. Dower, P. G. Rogers, T. Prakasam, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Hansraj, Rai Bahadur Amal Krishna Mukherjee (official), Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Following are nominated as members of the Assembly:—Mr. S. H. Slater, Mr. H. A. Sams, and Raj Narayan Banerjee (official). Mr. Mahendra Prasad was resigned his seat in the Council of State.

Home Department: Rai Bahadur Amar Nath Chatterjee, officiates as Members, Public Service Commission, vice Mr. J. N. Roy on leave, Captain W. H. C. Jones is appointed to Burma Military Police.

Finance Department: Rules for grant of additional leave to officers for study of scientific technical or similar problems or in order to undertake special course of instruction are gazetted.

Railway Department: Dr. R. V. Clayton officiates as Chief Medical Officer, N. W. Rly., vice Dr. Cairus granted one year's leave.

Industries Department: Dr. Suhrid Kumar Royikumar Ray is confirmed as Professor of Geology, School of Mines, Dhanbad.—A. P.

AFGHAN MINISTER IN CAIRO.

—:o:—

Hazrat Of Shorbazar.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

King Nadir Shah has appointed as Minister in Egypt Hazrat of Shorbazar, who is expected to leave Kabul shortly via Peshawar.

Mahomed Alam, a Shinwari, who has always been posing Nadir Shah and never accepted his allegiance, has left for Kabul to discuss terms of settlement.

Suleman Kheis are, however, reported to have definitely refused to accept anybody as their King.—A.P.

Shah Wali Khan In London.

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

The new Afghan Minister Shah Wali Ali Khan, brother of King Nadir Shah, arrived in London last night and was met by Mr. Maconachie, British Minister designate to Kabul, a representative of the Foreign Office, members of the legation staff and a few personal friends. In an interview the Afghan Minister said the new Government desired to cultivate and maintain good relations with both its great neighbours, British and Russia.—B.O.W.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Approver's Evidence.

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

When the Lahore Conspiracy case was resumed hearing to-day, Kashiram, Sub-Inspector, who deposed the previous day, was cross-examined.

After lunch, the fourth approver Manmohan Bannerji, aged twenty-two, a resident of Champaran District, was produced. The approver said he was a cultivator and contractor by occupation.

Examined by the Public Prosecutor, Bannerji said he received his early education in the village of Baria and then joined the Batia Raj High School. There he met Kamalanath Tewari, an accused in the present case, who was senior to him by two years. He also picked acquaintance with Phanindranath Ghosh, the approver, who owned a shop of arms, ammunition and medicine in the vicinity of the school. Within a short time, their acquaintance grew into intimacy and Ghosh began supplying him with revolutionary literature. It was in 1921 he realised with Ghosh the wretched condition of Indians and resolved to free the country by an armed revolution.

In 1922 the Congress met at Gaya which he attended with Ghosh. There their determination stiffened. Ghosh then explained to him the requirements necessary to join the revolutionary party, viz., the desertion of parents, relatives and friends and obedience to the party's order at all costs. The approver acceded. Phanindra suggested that they should serve the people in the days of epidemic and thus winning their love at first, they would propagate revolutionary ideas. The approver who was still a student was able to convert Kidar Moni Shukhla, a fellow-student. Sukhla is now an absconder in the Manlania dacoity case. The approver left the school while in the 3rd year in 1924.

Bhagat Singh objected to the last portion of the evidence, but the Court ruled it was in order.

The Court adjourned for the day.—Free Press.

Polish Coal Dispute.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Jan. 11.

After two days' conference in London between representatives of Polish Coal-owners' Association and Central Collieries Commercial Association agreement was reached last night and agreement was signed for measures to prevent competition and secure fair and reasonable level of prices for coal exports to Scandinavian and Baltic ports.—B.O.W.

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS OF INHERITANCE.

—:o:—

BARODA LADIES DISCUSS ISSUES.

Will Stern Sex Read Signs Of Times?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 7.

The Committee appointed by the Baroda Government to frame a legislation regarding the rights of inheritance of women in Baroda has just issued a questionnaire to the public. The local branch of the Indian Women's Association convened a public meeting of ladies on the 3rd instant to explain the aims and objects of such a legislation and to enlighten the public about the said questionnaire, in the Maharani High School when a good number of women gathered, including several prominent members of the local Bar, like Mr. Purohit, Messrs. Sudhalkar, Munshi and Joshi, all of whom took an active participation in the discussion and helped them with their legal opinion.

Mr. Purohit dwelt upon the status of women in Hindu Law in ancient, mediaeval and modern times and showed how the Indian women had gradually obtained a mark of inferiority in the eye of the law. The present disqualification of women in Hindu Law was nothing if not a sort of distrust of their capacity to manage their affairs. He emphasised that the new legislation ought to ensure an equal status for women in Society. The questionnaire to many would be a problem: but he would suggest that in consideration of the came they should insist upon one common principle that women should not be disqualified for rights of inheritance on account of their sex and no injustice done to their sex by denying them full and free rights.

DUTY OF SOCIETY.

It was the duty of society to elevate the conditions of both men and women, mentally physically and spiritually. But to acquire due justice in the legislations, it would require women stalwarts who would persistently and incessantly strive for it.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi said whatever be the object of the ancient law-givers in shutting out women from rights of inheritance, it would not pay to-day to sing the glory of those ideals of womanhood in ancient times. It was now a question of bread, and sweet reasonings would not do. There was a revolt all round and in every field and the stronger half of Society had better read the signs of times and render unto the weaker sex what was theirs by right and by law of necessity.

Mr. Sudhalkar, President, Baroda Municipality, discussed the question at length and pointed out how confounded the whole question was in our point family system. He suggested that the law must abolish the differences between the "Sadhans" and "Nirdhans".

Mrs. Arunadevi Mookerji, President, thanked the members of the Bar for the trouble they took in attending the meeting and enlightening them on legal viewpoints.

BANDABILA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Jessore police have submitted a charge-sheet against Bijay Chandra Roy, leader of the Civil Disobedience movement at Bandabila and other Satyagrahis under Section 107 (Security for good behaviour) and other prohibitory sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Roy who is in Jessore jail will, it is understood, be produced before the Bandabila Magistrate to-morrow.

A temporary court will be instituted there for the purpose.—A. P.

SLOUGH OF MEDIEVALLISM.

Sir Basil's Advice To India.

MR. ERULKAR'S RETORT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Addressing the Indian section of the Society of Arts on India's economic progress, Sir Basil Blackett dwelt on the immense economic developments since 1900, which required a corresponding change of mentality in the business community of Britain. He urged the need for greater co-operation between British and Indian business and warned that British business could not hope to maintain its predominance, which had already been challenged, in the Indian markets, unless businessmen maintained close relations by going to India to study the markets and make personal contacts.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIES.

Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that India was already taking her place, to an unrealised extent, in the imperial economics. He said the more prosperous and progressive India became, the better would it be for Britain, both as a great trading nation and as a political censue of the Empire.

He concluded that true economic progress of India could not fully be realised until India sloughed off her medieval abstractions. He felt in this connection that the recent modernising changes in Turkey and elsewhere must react on Mahomedans in India, and if Mahomedans led the way, Hindus would hardly refuse to follow. When Hinduism had rejected its medieval abstractions, the economic progress of India would deserve to be called revolutionary and India would advance to a standard of living incredibly higher and happier in the light of which the present poverty of the masses would be an evil and a nightmare of the past.

Lord Reading who presided, while admitting that it was impossible to discuss the economic development without regard to finance and the political problems, declined to use the opportunity to participate in the acute controversies dominating the situation. Pointing out that the industrial development of India was largely of 30 years' standing Lord Reading emphasised the part taken by Indians in it in technical and other capacities. Moreover, it was not sufficiently realised in Britain that many Indians held a large number of shares in the companies carrying on industrial work. "Nothing could be better for India than that Indians themselves should feel that they have a part in the development and prosperity of their country.

Referring to the lecture, Lord Reading suggested that medieval abstractions to which Sir Basil Blackett referred was giving way to intense modernism. If they compared pre-war India with the post-war India, they would wonder at the power of assimilation and imitation India had shewn. In such a short time India had moved forward very rapidly. Lord Reading stressed that it was always to the advantage of India that there should be greater co-operation between British and Indian businessmen, and the employers and the employed. He echoed Sir Basil Blackett's hope with earnestness and sincerity that India should be more happy, contented and prosperous.

Sir David Chadwick urged that there was scope for a much greater co-operation in scientific and economic affairs with India.

Sir Campbell Rhodes regretted the attempts to discredit India but added that the Threat-needle Street was not a hysterical child and knew that India's debt was invested in reproductive efforts.

THE TRUE CAUSE.

Dr. Erulkar expressed the opinion that the poverty of India was due to want of compulsory education, and not to Hindu system. The development of industries was impeded by lack of national policy. No industry in India felt that it was securely established. The Indian policy was indicated by the rejection of modest protection, the present unsatisfactory state of industry must lead to irreparable disaster. Reuter.

HINDU SABHA & ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

DR MOONJE'S MOVE.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Dr. Moonje is convening a meeting of the Working Committee and of All India General Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha for the 18th instant in New Delhi to consider the Lahore Congress resolutions regarding boycott of Legislatures and Round Table Conference, the need for organising impending bye-elections and to raise a fund for sending strong Hindu Sabha deputation to England, if need be, in connection with the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

REORIENTATION OF PARTIES.

—:o:—

Sir C. P. R. Iyer's Prophecy.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

A distinct reorientation of all-Indian parties under two distinct groups is foreshadowed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in an interview to the Press when invited to comment on the European Association's telegram asking the Government for the holding of the Round Table Conference. According to him the groups will consist of those who think with Pandit Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi and those who do not cherish any belief in the policy of direct action, and the latter group will include those Congressmen who, though differing on many points, agree that in the present circumstances, the most effective work could be done through Legislatures.—Free Press.

INDIAN SOLDIERS OF GREAT WAR.

—:o:—

Free Admission in Colleges To Their Children.

MADRAS. Jan. 10.

The Madras Government have passed orders authorising Collectors of Districts to extend at their discretion, the concession of admission without payment of fees into colleges to children of all Indian soldiers whether combatant or non-combatant who were on active list during the War.—Free Press.

Scholarships For Marine Engineering.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Three technical scholarships of the value of £240 a year, each have been announced to be awarded by the Indian Government during 1930 for training in Marine Engineering in England. The total period of training will extend from 6 to 7 years. Scholarships will be awarded after a competitive examination at different centres on April 7, 1930.—Free Press.

Viceroy's Tour To Baroda And Bombay.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

It is notified His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Irwin and staff will leave Delhi on January 12 en route Baroda and Bombay. His Excellency and party will return to Delhi on January 23.—Free Press.

Mr. Mudaliar Contests By-Election.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar is standing for Council of State to one of the two seats vacated by Mr. V. Ram Doss and Dr. Rama Rao.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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